Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1897. 77.

THIS WATCH

Is only put here to attract your attention . . . .

What we have to tell you is of more importance than any watch, although it is time we wish to speak about. It is only three weeks now until Xmas and there is lots of things you want for that time. Take our advice—come in now and pick out what you want, pay a little on it and have it laid away until required. All our Christmas goods have arrived, and we can supply you with almost anything at prices as low as the lowest, and

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING.

We have just received another large lot of STERLING SILVER BRUSHES and MIRRORS that are beauties, and some Choice Gold and Silver Watches. Our Manicure and Sewing Sets in case are the latest.

CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.

The Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Not in Montreal

or Toronto only, but right here at home, may be found one of the most desirable Kid Glove stocks any lady need look for. Special assortments now full and complete for Xmas.

Trefousse, Black and Colors, stitched, guaranteed, $1 50.
Pewny's "Derby," Tans and Browns, guaranteed, $1.50.
Perrin's "Bretagne" Blacks and All Colors, guaranteed, $1.25.
Pewny's "Albani" Blacks and Tans, guaranteed, $1.25.
Perrin's "Eglantine" (for misses) guaranteed, $1.00.
Albertice 3 clasp, Fancy Backs, Blacks and Colors, $1.00.
Balance (about 40 dozen) "Maltese", "Josephine" and "Alexandre" regular $1.50, at $1.00.
"Monaco," etc., regular dollar lines, at 75c.

These are respectfully submitted items that should be borne in mind this month.

The Westside.
J. Hutcheson & Co.

HER BRIGHT SMILES.

After seeding our Raisins, they are so soft and easy to seed.

Two Pockets Mince Meat	25c.
Two Pounds Bulk Mince Meat	25c.
This Season Jam, five lb. pail	50c.
Native Port Wine	40c.
C. B. " "	50c.
Sherry	50c.

Fruit Cakes and Plumb Pudding.
Morgan Eastern Oysters. Headquarters.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

ABOUT 100 VARIETIES OF

1898 Calendars

To select from, ranging in price from 5c. to $1.40 each. Call early and secure your choice, otherwise you will require to take, if you want any, what others have left.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

Hand Knit Sweaters and Underwear

Direct from Scotland at **Geo. R. Jackson's**
57 Government Street.

To Let---New York Hotel

CONTAINING
BAR---RESTAURANT---56 ROOMS.
FOR PARTICULARS
Apply No. 40 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Lunch waiter. London Chop House, Johnson street. dec6-3t

WANTED—Girl to do general house work. Apply 266 Fort street. dec6-3t

TO ADVERTISE THE GLOBE CAFE, 42 Yates stree, under the new management, commencing Monday, the 6th inst., I will sell a number of $5 meal tickets at $3 each, one ticket only to each purchaser, not transferable, and only fifty to be sold. These tickets are good for twenty 25c. meals as good as any to be had in the city. This offer is for one week only. H. E. Levy, manager. dec6

WANTED to engage capable lady or gentleman as local representative; guaranteed salary $50 per month. Call at Room 2, Brunswick Hotel.

PURE WHITE LEAD $6 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

COAL OR WOOD—Leave orders with Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. no15

$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely pure and full Imperial measure guaranteed, $1.50 per gallon. Mellor's Floor Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

DOUBLE SCREENED Household Coal, $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., weight guaranteed, delivered to any part of the city. Kingham & Co. Office, corner Fort and Broad streets. Telephone call 253. This coal is mined by the New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C. n16-1m

GOLF, GOLF—Just received, a large supply of Silvertown Golf Balls and Forgan Clubs at J. Barnsley & Co., 110 Government street.

GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES—A new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

EIGHTY FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR tin of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint your buggy while its cheap. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

SECOND-HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. s15

HALL'S BALSAM
OF ANISEED
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. Prepared by HALL & CO., dispensing chemists, Clarence block, cor. Yates & Douglas sts

NOTICE

B. C. Pioneer Society celebrate their twenty-seventh anniversary on Thursday, 9th December, by Annual Dinner at Occidental Hotel. Tickets to be had of committee.
A. GRAHAM,
dec6-4t Secretary.

DELMONICO MUSIC HALL.

Extraordinary success! An entire change! An absolutely new act! The mysterious! The bewitching!

"OMENE"

Her exquisitely refined entertainment of Magic! Every lady who has attempted prestigation has failed! Omene alone has reaped enormous triumps in every city in the world! Marvelous! Strange! Startling! Incomprehensible! and altogether the most remarkable exhibition ever witnessed. The only female representative of the occult art extant! History and travellers have recounted the marvelous feats accomplished by the magicians of the Orient. They are past masters of the "Black Art." Omene will present it in the most vivid manner. She has no equal. Her grace and dexterity, her great beauty and skill lends a peculiar charm to her unapproachable performance.

In conjunction with our ten great stars, an entire change of programme will be given.

THE + TRILBY.

6 Nights COMMENCING TO-NIGHT Dec. 6th

Engagement Extraordinary.

HEWITT'S MUSICAL COMEDY CO'Y.

Consisting of the following well known artists: The Hewitt musical entertainers; Miss Mattie Anderson, serpentine dancer; Mr. Fred. Brown, champion dancer of the world; Miss Claire Stanley, character vocalist; Miss Rosalie Southern, prima donna soubrette.

LADY ZETTA

Mind reader. Edison's Vitascope and views from Klondike, showing the Yukon river, Quartz ledges, Cassiar gold diggings, the famous Chilkoot Pass, Dawson City, Indian Guides and many other noted views, and Miss Letta Hall and the Morgans in conjunction with our Mammoth Stock Co. Admission 10 cents, reserved seats 20c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day Along the Water Front.

Victoria's big tug, the Lorne, is to be tied up for a month to be repaired.

The steamer Corona will sail for Alaskan ports this evening. She will have but few passengers from this port and but little freight.

The steamer Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco on Saturday evening, bringing a number of passengers and 202 tons of freight for the merchants of this port. The steamer City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco yesterday evening with a long list of passengers from this city and a fair amount of freight.

The R.M.S. Empress of China will sail for Yokohama and Hongkong at noon to-morrow. Mr. A. Boname, her purser, having left the steamer to spend a well earned holiday in the east, his place will be taken by W. Blyth, the assistant purser. Mr. C. Worsop, of Vancouver, will go out on the China as assistant purser. She is full up with a general cargo and will have a large number of passengers.

QUICK JOURNEYS MADE NOW.

A French statistician has just drawn up an interesting document showing at various periods in what time certain frontier towns could be reached from Paris, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The years chosen are 1650, 1834, 1854, and 1897. In 1650 it took five days to go from Paris to Calais. One hundred and thirty-two years later, in 1782, the duration of the journey had been reduced to sixty hours. In 1834 it had fallen to 28 hours, and 1854 to six hours and 40 minutes. To-day one of the boat expresses takes three hours and 42 minutes.

The journey to Strasburg took 218 hours in 1650, 108 hours in 1792, 10 hours and 40 minutes in 1854, and to-day a matter of eight hours and 20 minutes.

The distance for Marseilles is still more phenomenal. From 15 days in 1650, the duration of the journey was reduced to 80 hours in 1834, and to-day it takes 12½ hours. The distance from Paris to Bayonne two centuries ago took 388 hours; to-day it occupies 11 hours and 11 minutes. Brest can be reached in 13 hours and 37 minutes, while in 1650 it took 270 hours. Finally, for Hayre 97 hours was considered quick traveling in 1650. It took 17 hours in 1782 and 15 hours in 1834. To-day it is a matter of three hours and 15 minutes.

Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts, who has spent three weeks in Spain, studying the Cuban question from the Spanish point of view, in his capacity as a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, sailed from Gibraltar on Monday on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Augusta Victoria. The United States ambassador, General Stewart L. Woodford, presented the commissioner to Senor Sagasta and Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, with whom he discussed Cuban matters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET

8 roomed house, furnished, $25.
8 roomed house, Belcher Avenue, $15.
8 roomed cottage, large barn, Chambers Street, $20.
7 roomed house, Elizabeth Street, $10.
6 roomed cottage, 14 acres land, $10.50.
6 roomed house, Fernwood Road, $10.
6 roomed cottage, Oak Bay, $5.
7 roomed house, Oak Bay Avenue, $10.
13 roomed house, 3 acres land, barns etc, $35.
9 roomed house, Quadra Street, $15.

Beaument Boggs & Co.
28 BROAD STREET.

Coal & Wood. BAKER & COLSTON (Late G. Gawley & Co.) Wharf and office, Bellevilleet., James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal. . . $5 00 ton.
Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton.
First Quality Dry Cordwood. . . . . 3.25 cord

Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

LINSEED OIL 60c. per gallon in 4 gal tins, guaranteed strictly pure oil. Window glass, sashes and doors selling cheap at Mellor's, 76-78 Fort street.

High Life Cigarettes

Are in Quality and Price Without Exception the Very Best Made.

AT **H. L. SALMON'S.**

FARALLON ARRIVES

W. C. Seake Says the P. B. Weare and the Bella Have Arrived at Dawson.

Famine Is Averted and Dawsonites Are Rejoicing—Cold Weather on Lynn Canal.

On the steamer Farallon, which arrived from Dyea, Skagway and the other ports of Alaska this morning, was Wm. C. Leake, a rich claim owner from the Klondike mining district, who was recently offered $350,000 for claim 31 on Bonanza creek, which is but one of his rich properties. He was a member of the Dalton party, which left the Klondike capital on October 16th, and he brings news corroborating the statements made that the steamers Porteous B. Weare and Bella, of the North American Transportation and Trading company, had arrived in Dawson City, bringing in all about 130 tons of flour, bacon, beans and coal oil. They would have had much more but for the raid made upon them at Circle City, where a mob of hungry miners pillaged the steamers and stole a goodly portion of their provisions.

The two vessels, Mr. Leake says, arrived some few days before he left, and the scene on the banks of the river when they arrived was indescribable. Men wept like children, for the fear of famine was averted and Dawson was relieved.

Mr. Leake says there will be no starvation in the mining districts this winter, but the food will be none too plentiful and luxuries will be conspicuous, as the ancient phrase goes, by their absence.

On October 14th, the day before Mr. Leake left, the steamer P. B. Weare left Dawson for Fort Yukon, intending to return with a cargo of provisions from that city. Her cargo will be largely made up of coal oil, for that commodity is becoming very scarce in Dawson. There is considerable speculation as to whether she will be able to get back, as then there was but 22 inches of water in the Yukon.

W. M. Love, another pilgrim from Dawson who arrived by the Farallon, tells a story quite the reverse of that told by Mr. Leake. Love, who also left Dawson on October 15th, states that no steamers had then arrived from the lower river, and it was not thought that any would arrive.

The Farallon was four days late, as she was detained some time in unloading at Skagway and by storms on the way down. She had but few passengers, most of whom were from Skagway and Dyea. The day before the Farallon sailed from Dyea—she left on Monday last—a detachment of Mounted Police left with a mail for Dawson and points in the interior. It was bitterly cold when they left, the thermometer registering as low as 5 below zero.

The Farallon will sail for the north again on Wednesday.

BRIEF LOCALS.

—See the "Apotheosis" in Ten Nights in a Bar-room, Tuesday, December 7. *

—The wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of the bride on Pine street, Victoria West, of Hans Ogilvie Price to Eleanor Harrop. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Columbia, Canon Paddon and Rev. W. D. Barber before a large number of the friends of both contracting parties.

—At the manse of the First Presbyterian church to-day the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. Reginald George Roach, of New Westminster, and Miss Jennie Fraser, of San Francisco. The happy couple will make their home at New Westminster, where Mr. Roach is telephone manager.

—A bus will leave the Oriental hotel at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to accommodate those wishing to attend the bazaar at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill. It will return at 6. The bus will again leave at 7 o'clock in the evening, returning at 10.30, to give Victorians an opportunity to attend the conversazione in the evening.

—Nothing further has been done in connection with the charge made by William Goller, as witness in the assault case of Lawrence vs. Krom, that Lawrence attempted to influence his evidence, and that a Chinese witness had told him that Lawrence also offered to pay him to give false evidence. If Goller's story is true, the Chinaman perjured himself. It is possible that the case will be further pursued. The charge against Krom of atempting to cut Lawrence with a knife was dismissed.

—The performance of "The Inside Track at the A.O.U.W. Hall on Saturday evening gave great satisfaction to the large audience. Mr. Lindley as "Jim, from London," was in an especially happy vein. To-night the company produce the Union Square version of "The Two Orphans" in seven acts. The play has been in preparation for some time, and will doubtless be given a good rendition. The matinee of East Lynne has been postponed until Thursday, Dec. 9th.

A break in the telegraph wires so interfered with the service to-day that the press dispatches were entirely cut off.

It is sad omen of the times and a very bad omen for the future of journalism that the pen of a man who can produce a spicy lie is often in readier demand and his reward in cash larger than that of the journalists who have even more ability and unspeakably more honor.—Atlanta Journal.

A LIVELY CONTEST

New Westminster in the Throes of the Municipal Elections.

A Three-Cornered Fight For the Office of Mayor—Mayor Shiles Retires.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 6.—New Westminster leads the way in the civic elections. A lively municipal contest opened to-day with the nomination of candidates for may or and aldermen. There is a three-cornered fight for the mayoralitybetween ex-treasurer Arthur Hill, Ald. Keary and Ald. Evans. After two terms Mayor Shiles concludes that he does not want re-election.

CAME HOME TO DIE.

R. Carlyon, of Revelstoke, Passed Away Yesterday Morning.

Charles Ralph Carlyon, of Revelstoke, died early yesterday morning at the residence of his father, Wm. R. Carlyon, Douglas street, in this city. The deceased, who was just 26 years of age, was born in Union Grove, Wisconsin. He came to Victoria in 1887 with his parents and pursued his studies at the High School, where he won the distinction of being the first boy to secure the governor-general's medal. He studied law with Mr. H. G. Hall, and was called to the bar in August, 1896, having been delayed by ill health for nearly three years. He opened a law office at Revelstoke about fifteen months ago, where he built up a very good practice, notwithstanding his failing health, and was much respected by all who knew him. He arrived over on Saturday evening on the boat from Vancouver, accompanied by his sister, Miss Carlyon, who had been with him at Revelstoke, tenderly caring for him, and passed away at 3.30 on Sunday morning. Mr. Carlyon was a member of Centennial Methodist church, in the prosperity of which he always took a deep interest. He was much esteemed for his consistent character and genial disposition, and had he been spared in health to prosecute the duties of his chosen profession, he bade fair to be a useful and successful member of the community.

His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from Centennial church, Gorge road.

HARRIS VS. DUNSMUIR.

New Trial on To-day Before Justice McColl and a Special Jury.

The new trial of Harris vs. Dunsmuir was on before Mr. Justice McColl and a special jury to-day. In 1891 Mr. D. R. Harris, acting under instructions from Mrs. Dunsmuir, offered the Wellington mines for sale to a London company, and, according to his evidence, had practically closed the sale when Mrs. Dunsmuir changed her mind and refused to sell. When she offered to sell there were troubles over strikes and the coal business was in bad condition. Things improved, however, and to this the plaintiff credits the change of mind. The case was previously tried before Mr. Justice Walkem and a special jury, and Mr. Harris was given judgment for $18,000 for commission and expenses. The defendants appealed to the full court and a new trial was ordered.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who with Mr. L. P. Duff, appears for the plaintiff, opened the case this morning, reviewing the facts as brought out at the previous trial. Mr. Harris was the first witness. He told of his dealings with Mrs. Dunsmuir, and his trips to London to sell the mine.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., and Charles Wilson, Q.C., appear for the defendants.

PERSONAL.

M. Lenz is back from a visit to the Mainland.

Jas. Orr, ex-M.P.P., of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

J. B. Lovell came home from Vancouver last evening.

F. P. Armstrong and wife, of Golden, are at the Driard.

R. W. Jennings, attorney of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Capt. Roberts was a passenger this morning from the Sound.

Lt.-Col. F. B. Gregory returned last evening from the Mainland.

H. F. Cambie and W. F. Salbury, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Hon. Mr. Justice McColl, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

Hon. R. Dewdney was a passenger inward by the Kingston this morning.

George Morphy was a passenger from California on the Walla Walla.

Wm. K. Leighton and W. E. Norris, of Nanaimo, are at the New England.

E. J. Coyle, D.P.A., of the C.P.R., came over from the Mainland this morning.

John C. West, of West & Peasby, shipbuilders, of Simcoe, Ont., is a guest at the Driard.

Kirkland Calhoun, Robert H. Gaywell and others of the Calhoun Opera Company, are at the Poodle Dog.

Alex. Taylor and H. S. Bell, of England, are at the Dallas. They are here to meet friends coming from Australia on the Aorangi.

Hewitt Bostock, M.P., had to postpone visits to Boundary district and Cariboo, being called to Toronto on urgent private business. He expects to return before Christmas.

Among the guests at the Hotel Victoria are J. Cook, Vancouver; P. Ahern, Geo. G. Bradley, Lottie Randall, Jack Allison and wife, J. C. Byrne, Miss A. Farrington, Miss Beatrice McKenzie, Seattle; and T. B. Conway, Chemainus.

SPARROW AND STARLING.

The proposition that has been made that the German starling should be imported to drive out the English sparrow may well be regarded with suspicion. Such a move would be out of the frying pan into the fire, according to people who enjoy the acquaintance of the fighter, and would drive the sparrow into retirement, but he would not stop at the sparrows.

He would kill or drive away the few native birds that are left. We may as well put up with the sparrows. We at least know the worst about him, while the starling might and probably would develop into a pest that would render the English importation amiable by comparison.—Chicago Chronicle.

EUROPE DREADS AUSTRIA'S MOB

The Dual Empire Liable To Be Torn Asunder—Civil War Is Imminent.

Bohemia Demands an Equal Footing with Hungary, and Creation of Three-Fold Imperial System.

London, Dec. 4.—International questions have been temporarily overshadowed by the gravity of the situation in Austria, where things are gloomy as imaginable. In addition to the imminence of a civil war, the next few hours may possibly witness a historic revolution in the relations between Austria and Hungary which might mean the reconstruction of the map of Europe.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the factions are drawing up like contending armies. The Germans have appealed to their compatriots on both sides of the frontier, and apparently are prepared to run all risks to keep the hated Czechs in subjection. The Czechs make no secret of the fact that their final aim is to abolish the dual empire and make it a triple empire by placing Bohemia on an equal footing with Austria and Hungary. To grant these demands would set Hungary on fire and destroy the foundations of the present imperial system. It looks as though the employment of force is the only solution of the question; but against which faction will it be used?

The question of the provisional Ausglich bill (or agreement to prolong for a year instead of ten years the compact between Austria and Hungary, pending arrangements for a longer period), is, if possible, a question more grave than the threatened civil war.

The Hungarian diet has given Baron von Gautsch von Frankenthrun, the Austrian premier, until next Monday in which to state whether he can reasonably expect the Ausglich bill to pass, and, failing a decisive answer, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, will introduce on Monday a bill whereby Hungary will act independently as regards the duties to be levied, continuance of commercial relations with Austria and the charter of the Austro-Hungarian bank. This compact between the two portions of the dual state thus lapsed, and though the status quo may be maintained temporarily, Hungary will establish her claim to the right of independently disposing of these questions.

It is easy to see that victory will only whet the Hungarians' appetite and that it will be a short step to the dissolution of Austria, which, in turn, will hurl Europe into a furnace of terrible possibilities.

Apparently the only hope of escape is that the personal ascendancy of the old emperor will once again enable him to solve an apparently impossible situation. Failing in this, the reichsrath will be dissolved and a reign or absolutism will begin in Autsria; and, technically, Hungary would have resumed her independence, the first step toward a federated, as distinguished from a dual, Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The Emperor Confers With Banffy.

Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received Baron von Gautsch and Baron Banffy. The latter on Monday next will submit to the lower house of the Hungarian diet at Budapest a provisional enactment maintaining the status quo in Austria-Hungary as regards the Austro-Hungarian bank and the commercial policy of the empire.

Rejoicing at Badini's Overthrow.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The downfall of Count Badini, the late Austrian premier, was received with rejoicing in Germany. The Austrians of Berlin illuminated their houses in honor of the event and the entire press expressed satisfaction. Even the government newspapers, which have hitherto been very cautious, express pleasure at the Count's retirement from power. Prince Bismarck's Hamburger Nachrichten voices the same sentiment.

Czechs Continue Riotous.

Prague, Dec. 4.—At Tabor last night the Czechs attacked the house of Hebrews and broke the windows of the synagogue. Seven rioters were arrested. Gendarmes were called upon to assist in restoring order. A mob of over one thousand persons at Braunau last evening attacked the houses of the Czechs, and in spite of the efforts of the gendarmes smashed the windows and did other damage. Quiet was not restored until midnight. In Prague the military patrol was fired upon. None of the patrol was wounded.

BARRIOS REVIVES THE LASH.

President of Guatemala Deals Out Cruel Punishment to Prisoners.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The latest mail from Guatemala conveys the information that President Barrios is threatened with another uprising. Barrios is not greatly disturbed. He is reported to be in an ugly mood, dealing out terrible punishment to a number of prisoners whom he gathered in during the uprising and has since kept confined in the government penitentiary in the city of Guatemala. Flogging has been revived and the lash is being used on about 200 prisoners, most of whom are whipped every day.

The revival of the lash in Guatemala was a great surprise to the people, for President Barrios had always regarded such punishment in a most unfavorable light.

The reports from the wine growing districts of Europe are gloomy. In Bordeaux the quantity is the smallest in many years and the quality is unpromising. In Burgundy the quality is poor and the crops small. The champagne vintage is quite a failure; it is not expected that any of it will be good enough for exportation. The sherry crop of Spain is only two-thirds of average and the quality is coarse and common. In Portugal the quality is better, but the yield is small.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR UNIONS.

Small Prospects That the Engineers Will Accept the Terms Offered.

London, Dec. 4.—The fact that the engineers' conference has ended in a fiasco is no surprise, though much regretted.

The address in which the delegates of the strikers sumbit the results of the conference to the members of the union is most discouraging. It emphasizes their opinion that the conditions which the employers are resolved to exact strike at the very root of the most cherished principles of trades unionism. It says in conclusion:

"Nothing but the sense of the sufferings and sacrifices which the quarrel has already imposed upon our fellow laborers could have induced us to submit proposals of such a humiliating character for consideration."

Briefly, the employers' propositions acknowledge the workmen's freedom to join unions, but they will not promise not to give preference to non-unionists, and they claim complete liberty to put men on piecework at machines to learn new methods.

To the efficient they guarantee wages equal to the current wages, but the employers will not guarantee a standard rate. Efficiency is to be decided by the employers, who may engage non-efficients at lower wages. In addition they insist upon the right to employ as many apprentices as they please.

The all-prevailing idea is to substitute individual bargaining for the collective principles of the union.

The ballots of the unions are returnable on December 13, but the general opinion is that the employers' bids will be rejected overwhelmingly, in which case it is almost needless to point out that distress is confronting hundreds of thousands this winter, which promises to be unusually severe.

The whole aspect of the industrial world here is most depressing. In addition to the engineering troubles, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has issued strike notices to 120,000 of its members, and the cotton industry is also threatened with paralysis.

HOHENLOHE'S BIG SALARY.

Chancellor's Pay is to be Nearly Doubled on Account of His Heavy Expenses.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Centre party has re-introduced the bill providing for the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany.

The budget contains an item fixing the salary of the imperial chancellor at 100,000 marks instead of 54,000 marks. It is said the increase is in accordance with a promise the emperor made Prince Hohenlohe, his salary being inadequate in view of the lavish entertainments expected of his office. The item will be the subject of attacks upon the part of the Socialists and Radicals.

Berlin is to float a loan of 68,000,000 marks for permanent municipal improvements, of which sum 20,000,000 marks is for extending the sewerage system.

An interesting case has just been decided by the Saxony government. A Saxon born lady, wife of an American professor, after obtaining a divorce, returned home to Saxony and wished to resume her rights as a Saxon subject, to which the American law offers no obstacle, but the Saxon government decided against her. She has appealed to the American embassy.

An American club is being formed under the auspices of the United States embassador and consul general. A membership of 300 is guaranteed.

Mrs. White has recovered from her illness and has returned from Paris. She and her husband now occupy their new residence on Lenni strasse.

The Berlin police this week intended to expel Miss Herz, a native American and a daughter of Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama fame, who is here in straightened circumstances and has been earning her living as a teacher of English and French. At the intercession of the United States embassy, a passport being granted her she was permitted to stay.

THE MAIN THING.

A poet proffering his work to an editor said:

"This is a small poem, but quality is the main thing. I venture to think you'll find it true poetry."

Having read it, the editor put it into a drawer, and, handing the poet a ten-cent piece, said:

"This is a smallish coin, but I am so bold as to hope that you will be pleased with its purity. It is nearly all silver."—Ambrose Bierce in the Examiner.

The average clergyman is not a healthy man. There are many reasons that contribute to make him delicate. He leads a sedentary life. He doesn't take sufficient exercise. Just the same he is a hard-working man. He takes too much trouble about other people's troubles to trouble much about his own. He thinks too much about other sick people to look after his own health. The result is that the hard-working clergyman becomes a semi-invalid early in life.

There is no necessity for this. A clergyman adds nothing to his usefulness, but greatly detracts from it, by neglecting his health. If a man, be he clergyman or layman, will resort to the right remedy just as soon as he feels out of sorts, and knows that he is a little bilious, or that his liver is torpid, or his digestion is out of order, he will remain healthy and robust and add much to his usefulness and many years to his life. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the greatest of all known blood-makers and flesh-builders. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air passages. Thousands who were given up by the doctors and had lost all hope have testified to their complete recovery under this marvelous medicine. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it.

"Eight years ago I was taken with what my doctor called liver complaint," writes N. H. Kendrick, Esq., of Campton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. "I began doctoring for it, taking sarsaparillas and other medicines. Last February I had a bilious attack and I could not sit up long enough to eat. I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines. I have taken one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I find no other medicine equal to yours in helping me."

Without an equal for constipation and biliousness—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

NAVAL BILL CANNOT PASS.

Majority of the Reichstag Opposed to the Measure.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Politically this has been a very busy week in Germany, the opening of the reichstag being the first feature of importance, with the Chinese question a good second. When Emperor William made his speech from the throne in the white hall of the castle on Tuesday he had everything arranged to render the scene impressive. On the landing of the stairs hung a colossal painting showing the emperor taking the oath on the colors in the presence of the same reichstag.

But the effect was inadequate. The majority of the delegates. The majority of the delegates on leaving the castle openly and vigorously criticised the speech.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting on the whole scene, said:

"There is a chasm between the Emperor and the nation's representatives."

The Volks Zeitung reminds his majesty that since his accession the debt has been increased by 1,500,000,000 marks, almost exclusively for military and naval purposes. "Where does all this lead to?" the paper asks.

As a matter of fact this reichstag will stand or fall with the two important bills introduced by the government on the opening day, the naval bill and the bill for the reform of military trials. Neither will pass in the present shape. That may be safely predicted. Talks which the correspondent of the Associated Press has had with the leaders of the majority of the parties, makes it evident that opposition to the government's bills will not be overcome. The Center party objects to the naval bill chiefly on account of the septennate feature, which will curtail the reichstag's constitutional prerogatives and bind the successors of the present reichstag during the whole constitutional period of five years and longer. The Socialists and all the Radical factions, however, object to the bill principally on account of the enormous expense.

The Tageblatt says:

"How shall we characterize the conduct of the government which dares to put such a bill before the people's representatives?"

The Boersen Courier and other moderate papers also condemn the measure and predict its failure, some of the papers, however, especially the Conservative organs, uphold the naval bill.

One of the government arguments in the memorial accompanying the bill is immigration. Reviewing the past flow to the United States, it expresses the hope that with a larger navy, and a consequent larger sea trade, this immigration may be more largely diverted to the German colonies.

The first reading of the naval bill will take place Monday, but unless the government is able to accelerate the proceedings, a vote cannot be taken until March 15.

The emperor will witness the departure of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, from Kiel for China. It is believed in government and parliamentary circles that the trouble with China will not be adjusted for a long time. The four vessels which are going out under Prince Henry's command have been fitted out for eighteen months' service.

No instructions regarding China have been sent to the United States embassador.

GREAT INCREASE IN CRIME.

Prison Association Points the Way to Improved Morals.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 4.—The National Prison Association decided to-day to hold the next annual meeting in Indianapolis. The most important business of the morning session was the submission of a report from the committee on criminal law reform. The report stated that the progress of crime had been frightful, and recommended that it would be most successfully checked by the following changes in the handling of criminals:

Greater severity of punishment.

Doing away with all technicalities in trials.

Abolishment of juries, making conviction more summary and trial more speedy.

Depriving the defendant of the right of appeal to a higher court.

Offering a reward for the discovery and conviction of criminals.

Sterilization of defectives, both moral and physical.

Abolishment of poverty.

Removing or restricting power to pardon.

Prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors.

Reconstruction of the ethical code of lawyers.

Curing inherent defects in law, as distinguished from its enforcement.

Developing scientific motherhood.

State regulation of marriages.

Restricted immigration.

Popular education and colonization of criminals.

Reformation of criminals by the abolition of the definite sentence.

The committee states that some of the suggestions are practically impossible at present, but if followed as closely as possible, the morals of the country would be greatly improved and crime correspondingly decreased.

WRECKED IN A BLIZZARD.

G. N. Train Headed by Snow Plow, Ditched in Montana.

Denver, Dec. 4.—A special to the Republican from Blackfoot, Mont., dated at noon, says:

A terrible wreck has just occurred on the Great Northern road at a point opposite the agency and at a distance of nearly three miles. The east bound passenger, due at Blackfoot at 11:55 last night, was nine hours late, and was tearing down the grade from Durham toward Blackfoot at a terrible speed, with two engines and a snow plow in advance. Midway between the two stations the engine and snow plow were demolished, from what cause is not known; both engines were completely wrecked and it is thought both engineers and the firemen were killed.

A frightful blizzard is prevailing and it is impossible to see any distance. A negro named Jack Ball, of Havre, was on the train and made his way from the wreck through the blinding storm to Blackfoot for help. Teams with doctors, bandages, etc., and laborers are being sent by the Indian agent to the scene.

The fury of the storm has been increasing ever since yesterday morning, and it is feared the injured persons will suffer terribly in making the trip to the agency.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is pure and the system depressed, one becomes purely liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OKUMA'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

Baron Nishi Tokukiro is Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The recent ministerial crisis in Japan which resulted in Count Okuma being relieved of his post as minister of foreign affairs has led to the appointment of Baron Nishi Tokukiro, a member of the privy council and formerly minister to Russia. Marquis Hachisuah, minister of education, was appointed a member of the privy council, and Hamoa Arata, president of the imperial university, received the portfolio of the department of education. Baron Nobumichi, governor of Kyoto, was appointed minister of the agricultural and commercial department, rendered vacant by the resignation of Count Okuma.

REFUNDING ITS BONDS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Floating a New Issue at 4½ Per Cent.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has disposed of $20,000,000 4½ per cent. gold bonds, which are to be used for refunding purposes, being offered in exchange for the bonds of the company maturing at early periods, at fixed rates of exchange. The total issue of the new general mortgage will be $165,000,000, and the outstanding bonds, matured at various dates, for retirement of which the new issue is destined, amount to $131,640,000.

Care of the Complexion.

It is a well-known fact that a torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull, yellow complexion. You need not expect a clear, beautiful complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the liver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filtering all impurities of the blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills is an invaluable remedy, for by their action on the liver and blood they promote true beauty by rendering the blood pure. This is the secret.

NEW TARIFF FOR JAPAN.

Law to be Put in Effect From July 1, 1898.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The Japanese government has decided to put a new tariff into operation from July 1, 1898, as treaty revision has been accomplished with the exception of Austria-Hungary, which is expected to be completed in the near future. By the operation of the tariff the increase of the customs revenue is estimated at about 8,000,000 yen.

CATARH CAN BE CURED.

But not by the many powders and snuffs usually offered as Catarrh Cures. Japanese Catarrh Cure is the only remedy ever known to cure a case of Catarrh in British Columbia. It reaches the seat of the disease, relieves cold in the head in five minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh. Mr. Thomas writes: "Japanese Catarrh Cure has permanently cured me of a case of Catarrh of 13 years' standing, after physicians and other remedies failed. It is now nearly two years since using this remedy and Catarrh has not troubled me since. It is a truly wonderful remedy. Relief came from the first application." Ask your druggist for it. Price 50 cents.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. "Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup over so many times, but I would give him a dose of the remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Aids Digestion and improves the Complexion

ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti

GUM.

See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each do. package.

All others are Imitations.

155

FRENCH.—Send your address (write plainly) to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and one Tutti Frutti wrapper, and you will receive two beautiful paper dolls with movable heads and bodies free.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND HING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Made on Hygienic Principles. Sold on Economic Rules.

EDDY'S TOILET PAPERS

For Hotel, Office and Family Use.
J. MITCHELL, Agent, Victoria and Vancouver.

....FOR....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

A FEW THINGS

Seasonable for this time of the year are LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS and OVER-GAITERS. They are warm and neat. We want to clear the balance of our stock of MEN'S CORK-SOLED BOOTS this week. . . . .

A. B. ERSKINE, Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

Special Sale

New five-room cottage, lot 60 x 120 James Bay, close to tram line. Price $1,300.

Eight-room two-story house, James Bay, lot 60 x 120. Price $2,300.

Eight-room house, modern conveniences, 2½ acres under cultivation. $5,000.

Houses for sale and to let in all parts of the city.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.

28 Broad Street

GEM RESTAURANT, REMOVED TO 42 BROAD ST. Opposite New Colonist Building, VICTORIA

Meals 15c. and upwards.

Satisfaction guaranteed. ALIX. LIPSKY, Prop.

Canadian-Australian Mercantile & Mining Agency.

Klondike Outfitting, Transportation and Advertising Business promptly attended to. Branches in all the principal cities of Australia and New Zealand.

Local Agent and Special Press Correspondent.

J. D. HATHAWAY, Late of Sydney, N.S.W. 91 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

no23-1m

ANDREW SHERET,

Plumber

102 Fort St. CORNER BLANCHARD

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

ARE YOU READY FOR THE

Klondike Rush

I am ready to Conduct your sales.

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

S. A. STODDART,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

The Toy Bazaar,

No. 63 Yates Street. Next to Nicholles & Renouf's

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Toys, Novelties, and Xmas Presents.

OPEN TO-NIGHT. CALL AND EXAMINE.

NOTICE

Government street, between Courtenay and Johnson, is closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

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Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Electric Elevators, Public Building, Victoria, B.C.," will be received until Monday, Dec. 27, next, for the construction of two elevators at the Public Building, Victoria, B.C.

Plans and Specification can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the Public Works Office, Victoria, B.C.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E.F.E.ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 28, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NOTICE

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., December 3rd, 1897.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant: FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the company for acquiring surface and mineral rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Frederick Wilton Stubbs of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southwest corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria city, known as the Adelphi Saloon. Dated this fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1897.

GEORGE E. FISHER,
By his attorneys in fact,
The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited.
By their Attorneys in fact,
G. A. HOLLAND,
F. S. BROWN.

Charles Hayward,

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government Street, Victoria.

TURNER'S APOLOGY

The Premier Claims That in Becoming a "Stool Pigeon" He Was Acting in the Public Interest

And Actuated Only by Purest Patriotism in His Attempt to Draw British Capital to B. C.

Under the heading, "Mr. Turner's Answer," the Colonist published the following extraordinary article in its Sunday morning issue. As the Times desires that the "answer" should have the widest publicity possible, it is reprinted here in full:

A representative of the Colonist called on Hon. J. H. Turner yesterday at his office and requested a statement from that gentleman in reference to the attacks being made upon him by the Opposition press on account of the British Columbia and Klondike companies with which his name has been associated. Mr. Turner said he was quite willing to afford any information in his power, but laughingly remarked that as he had already been tried and found guilty and figuratively hanged by a jury of editors, he did not suppose it was any use moving for a new trial after he had been pronounced dead and buried.

It was rather remarkable, he said, that he should be made subject to so violent a tirade of abuse on account of a matter that was purely a business transaction and within the right and privilege of any public man. He had nothing to conceal or apologize for and when the proper time came was prepared if necessary to show that he had acted with the greatest propriety in the matter, although he questioned the right of an inquisitorial examination into his private affairs. As, however, he had been accused of trafficking with his position as premier for his private gain, it was a matter concerning which he had not the slightest objection to afford the fullest information; in fact, he courted the fullest inquiry.

The present abuse was simply on a par with what he was subjected to on his return from England in 1895, and would be found to be a part of the same political programme and not more substantial in regard to a basis of fact. The remarks of the English press, which had been so copiously copied in the Opposition papers, had been instigated by interested parties who had imposed on the editors of these papers. Anybody who knows the high plane of English journalism would readily understand that a suggestion of wrongdoing in the promotion of companies in which public men were interested would be liable to severe criticism and properly so. It was worthy of remark that of the number of companies promoted in connection with the Klondike trade the two that his name had been associated with should be singled out for attack; and the unanimity and alacrity with which the Opposition press in British Columbia had taken up the subject showed that there was a great deal of method in it; in fact, it was simply part of an organized effort on the part of the Opposition, through agents in London, that had been carried on for several years, and which had been several times exposed in the house. It will be remembered what was done to balk the floating of the parliament buildings loan and to discredit the floating of the public loan in 1895; and the periodical attempts that have been made since to throw obstacles in the way of interesting capital in the province—he did not with to say with that single object in view, but to frustrate anything in that direction, from which it might be supposed the government would derive credit. These efforts had proved unsuccessful in the past and the present attempt would not succeed any better.

Mr. Turner said he had already in his possession some facts regarding the modus operandi of the policy that had been pursued in the present instance and he expected shortly to be in a position to give the public the benefit of this information in a more definite and specific way, and in the meantime he could afford to treat with indifference the contemptible part that was being played by opponents of the government. It was well, however, that the public should understand how this kind of campaign originated. Of course the object was to defeat the government, and not the avowed one of "purifying the political atmosphere." We all know how much sincerity there is in that sort of thing.

"At the time I went to England in 1895," Mr. Turner continued, "the Opposition papers generally were complaining that the government was making no effort to get capital in to develop the country and embark in industries of various kinds, especially mining. It was said that British capital, which is much sought for, was doing nothing in British Columbia and that all the mines were in the hands of Americans. It is quite true that it was at first very difficult to induce British capitalists to take hold, and that without large resources at their disposal little headway could be made, more particularly in such districts as Trail. However, when I was in London influential parties there proposed that an effort should be made to form a company on a large scale, and while I was there I took a deep interest in the subject and devoted a great deal of time and energy to arousing an interest in our mines, and naturally on account of my position I had a better opportunity than most men would have to succeed. One result of the efforts then made was the formation of the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields Company. Upon my return I was interviewed by press representatives about this company, and to the Colonist, I think, I gave a good many particulars regarding it, stating that the list of those connected with it included the names of some of the strongest financial men in Europe. No sooner was this published than the Province and other papers took up the cudgels and abused that company and myself to no end and did all in their power to prevent the arrangements being consummated. It was, however, successfully floated and has expended several hundred thousand dollars in the province, some of it, perhaps, injudiciously, but a good deal of it vrey wisely. As a matter of fact the tramways in Victoria and Vancouver, which were practically bankrupt, were taken over and perhaps would not to-day be in operation had it not been for the enterprise of the capitalists associated with that company. I personally reaped no benefits from what was accomplished, and it does seem rather hard that I should be abused for endeavoring to do what I conceived to be in the best interests of the province, and that companies able and willing to expend money in developing large enterprises should be characterized as they have been.

"Other companies are now being formed in London similar in character and with the same object in view, and will be, if successful, for the benefit of British Columbia. My share in these has been as before, to assist in making them profitable to the province. I was going to say thaat I am not more abused now than I was before; but I am, because there are more papers now than there were then and we are nearer a general election. I can stand it and have not lost sleep over it.

"My connection with these companies is easily explained. The names of some of the gentlemen connected with them are known to me as those of repute and high standing, and when Mr. Pooley and myself were asked to act on the advisory board, as living in British Columbia, and naturally more or less familiar with the requirements of such companies, we consented, having satisfied ourselves as far as possible of the character of the company and the objects to be achieved. Mr. Pooley, being a corporation lawyer of large experience, and I having a practical knowledge of the business to be transacted, it is not unnatural that our connection might be regarded in England as serviceable in locally helping to direct the operations successfully. Believing that the introduction of capital for the purposes in view is not only desirable, but very necessary, I am free to say that my conscience of quite clear in the matter, and further that if our connection is of service in facilitating the promotion of such companies on a sound basis, I feel that we are justified in accepting the responsibility. That is my view and that is the position I take, apart from all other considerations as to the right of a public man to engage in legitimate private enterprise. Of course, at this distance, we cannot be held responsible for every use of our names that may be made in England. Promoters sometimes take liberties they are not authorized to do; but when called upon at the proper time and place we can show satisfactorily that we acted upon representations of a bona fide character and upon conditions that can leave no room for aspersions of conduct or intentions. I think my record in British Columbia is sufficient warranty of any statement I may make as to that, and will be accepted as quite equal in value to anything the detractors of the government have vaguely hinted at.

"I may say just here that the British press and some of those who are talking so glibly about these matters have but a very faint conception of the magnitude of the Klondike trade and requirements in the way of capital. I say, without any reflection on the standing of any business houses in the province, that there is not one in British Columbia to-day that can afford to take out of its business the capital necessary to engage in the forwarding and transportation trade on a scale adequate to meet the demands of the coming year. When we consider the amount of stock, the length of time necessary to carry goods before receiving returns and the great expense of transportation, it means the diversion of more capital from regular business in most instances than individual firms represent. If we accept 10,000 persons as a fair estimate of the number to take care of within a few months—and present indications all justify such a conclusion—the problem of dealing with them is a serious one. One hundred thousand is a great army, nearly equal to the present white population of the province, and such a sudden accession to the demand to be supplied cannot be fully appreciated at the present time. We need all the additional capital we can get to assist provincial firms to which it will be accessory, and the companies now being promoted in England, including the two with which my name has been associated, will, if properly handled and well directed by local advisers, play an important part in the development of British Columbia and the Yukon.

"That is all, I think, I have to say in the matter."

Nervous people find relief by enriching their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one true blood purifier and nerve tonic.

SLOSSON IS CHAMPION.

The Student Won Against Each of His Opponents.

New York, Dec. 4.—By defeating Champion Frank C. Ives to-night George F. Slosson won the series in the billiard tournament for the championship of the world. During the series the "Student" has won against all of his opponents, taking four games.

Schaefer takes second place, with three games won; Ives, third, Daly, fourth, and Sutton, who lost all his games, last.

Ives wins the best grand average prize and the prize for highest run, which is the record, 140. The score:

Slosson, 500; 498.

Averages—Slosson, 12 8-41; Ives, 12 6-41.

Highest runs—Slosson, 97; Ives, 59.

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—Edgar W. Whittemore, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) Herald. For sale at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ANIMAL WORSHIP.

Swine were adorned in Crete, weasels at Thebes, rats and mice in Troas, porcupines in Persia, the lapwing in New Mexico, bulls in Benares, serpents in Greece and many of the African countries. The Hindoos never molest snakes; they call them fathers, brothers, friends and other endearing names. On the coast of Guinea a hog happening to kill a snake, the King gave orders that all the swine should be destroyed.

Will be found an excellent remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain after eating, and all other disorders of the stomach. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE MOON A MILE AWAY.

The telescope at the great Paris exposition of 1900 will bring the image of the moon within half a mile of the earth, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The tube of this telescope will be 180 feet long. The image is to be received on a level mirror 75 inches in diameter, and from this reflected on to a screen so rigged up that 600 people can view its startling revelations at one time. This Paris telescope, with its huge objective, will be peculiarly fitted to visify and enlarge indistinct parts of large stars or planets or suns.

The objective of the Flower observatory of the University of Pennsylvania is only 18 inches in diameter; that at Princeton 20 inches; that at Harvard, 24 inches; that at the University of Virginia, 26 inches; that at the Lick observatory, 36 inches; that at Pulkowa, Russia, 36 inches; while the Yerkes glass is 40 inches in diameter. The glass which the Alvin Clark company is making at the Cambridge works for the Paris exposition of 1900 is 51 inches in diameter. It is a thin convex with a long focal distance.

It was formerly thought that the diameter of the object glass of a telescope could not be increased beyond a certain number of inches without fatally diminishing its effectiveness. Objectives rest on their edge, of course, and the weight of a very wide glass was so great that it increased the density of the lower part of its rim, on which its weight rested, and so modified the refraction of that part of the glass. Refraction is the bend or change in its direction which a ray of light undergoes upon passing through any denser body than the air.

Formerly objectives were made very thick in the centre of their convexity, so that their focal distance, or the point at which all rays passing through them crossed, was close to them. The thicker an objective, the shorter the distance to where the focal point lies back of it in the tube.

But lately Alvin Clark and the Jena manufacturers have turned out very much thinner objectives. Such objectives produce a focal point much further back from them in the tube of the telescope. And this change of focal point has given rise to the employment of eyepieces of 4,000 or 5,000 magnifying power. The nearer the image of the object to be magnified is brought to an eyepiece, the higher must be its magnifying power, and so the old limitation of size—diameter—in an objective, has been overcome.

Objectives of telescopes are duplex, consisting of a convexity of crown glass fitted tightly into a one-sided concavity of flint glass. This arrangement is necessitated by the fact that rays of different colors have different angles of refraction in passing through convex crown glass. But these color rays are intercepted by flint glass backing, and so the focal point is preserved.

The glass of these objectives must be of equal thickness or opacity throughout. Alvin Clark told Dr. George F. Barker of the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania that the delicacy of his objectives was altogether owing to his care in going over them personally, and wherever he discovered a comparatively opaque spot, he would dip his finger tip in rouge powder and gently rub the spot back and forth for a minute. So exceedinlly susceptible to this very slight friction are such highly finished and polished pieces of manufactured glass. The cost of great objectives is enormous. The lick objective, which stands fourth in the list in size, cost $50,000. Alvin Clark's reputation as a maker of objectives stands first in the world, so that even Europe patronizes him in preference to its home industries.

In making these objectives molten glass is poured into a pot. When the glass has cooled the pot is chipped away from the glass, and midway from the bottom the crystal is sawed through twice. Out of this median section the crown glass condex is made. The middle of the mold is most free from impurities and most uniform in density.

CURING DYSPEPSIA

Is Simplicity Itself When Dodds Dyspepsia Tablets are Used.

Dodd's Dyspeptic Tablets don't cause feverish over-stimulation of the digestive organs. Their effect is to strengthen and re-invigorate the stomach, while they are digesting the food.

In effect, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets say to the worn-out, exhausted stomach: "You take a day off. Let me do your work for a while; you just take it easy, and rest." Then they go to work and the effect is marvellous.

The food is digested, dyspepsia disappears, indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, etc., vanish. The stomach grows strong, healthy, vigorous, able to digest any food supplied to it. The blood becomes pure, the nerves that were shattered by indigestion or dyspepsia become steady and healthy, and the irritable, fault-finding man or woman becomes pleasant, genial, and sunny-natured. All because he or she used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the smaller tablets that are in every box.

The manner in which these changes are made is simplicity itself. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act in place of the stomach till the stomach regains its strength. At the same time they tone it up and nourish it.

Try the treatment yourself. Give your stomach a holiday. Give Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a chance. They'll positively do the work.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, each box containing a full double treatment, for stomach and bowels, are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE HEAT OF THE EARTH.

Lord Kelvin contends that the earth might be white hot 2000 feet below the surface or as cold as ice fifty feet below without changing our present climate He attributes the intensely hot climate of an earlier age to greater heat of the sun.

GREAT DEMAND FOR PENNIES.

Philadelphia Mint Turns Out 4,000,000 a Month.

The most useful and hardworking member of the coin family consists of 95 per cent. of copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc, and bears on its face the legend "one cent," says the Philadelphia Press. It doesn't require a person of the advanced age or long memory to recall the time when the humble coin was practically unknown west of the Mississippi. Now its use is well nigh universal, and the demand for it is increasing so rapidly that the Philadelphia mint is compelled to turn out one cent pieces at the rate of nearly four million per month to keep up the supply.

Two recent devices have been largely responsible for the increased use of our only copper coin. One is the penny-in-the-slot machine, which has spread over the land like the locusts of Egypt within the past two or three years. A single automatic machine company takes in over 500,000 pennies a day. As there is not a single cross roads village in the country that hasn't a chewing gum, kinetoscope, music or weighing machine operated in this way, the number of coins required to keep them all going is enormous. The other invention responsible for the rise of the cent is the "bargain counter." The craze for 49 cent and 99 cent bargains makes work for a lot of pennies.

A sub-treasury official says: "Why, in the middle of July there was a week or more of cold, rainy weather, and the supply of pennies coming in for exchange into larger denominations fell off one-third. All through the summer the pennies accumulate on our hands, but when the cold weather comes and the children get back to school and retail trade revives there is a great demand for them. At present the minor coin division has tens of thousands of dollars' worth of pennies on hand, but they are beginning to go out, and by November 1 we shall probably be compelled to call on the mint for a fresh supply. The holidays demand a lot of pennies, and with the approach of Christmas our cent pile melts away amazingly.

"There is no better indication of lively trade conditions than the cent. During periods of dulness they always accumulate on our hands, and when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly once more."

The figures of distribution kept by the mint are interesting as showing the localities where pennies are most in use. Last year the demand was greatest from Pennsylvania, which took over 11,000,000 of them.

A REMARKABLE STONE.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in England. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

PURCHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

PRICE 25¢

A Reliable Household Remedy for Coughs and Colds of Infants or Adults.

Cures Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, AND ALL Throat and Lung Diseases.

CHILDREN LIKE IT.

For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

REASONABLE RATES.

GEO. D. SCOTT, 42 Fort Street

Klondike Edition.

Copies of the Klondike edition of the Times can be procured at this office at

2½ cts. A Copy.

Every citizen of Victoria should purchase enough copies to send one to each friend residing outside of British Columbia.

It contains Mr. Ogilvie's lecture, an article by Mr. Carlyle on Mining in British Columbia, and a great deal of reliable Klondike information.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office, 43 JOHNSON ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Oriental Alley.

F. LANDSBERG, Proprietor. P.O. Box 906.

900 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Pabst Bohemian OF MILWAUKEE.

The Finest Beer the world has ever produced. Now ready for delivery to any part of the city.

QUARTS, - - - $2.25 per doz.
PINTS, - - - 1.50 "
1-2 PINTS, - - - 1.00 "

This beer is put up in patent "loop seal" bottles and is sold at above prices only upon condition of their return. The public are hereby notified that they are the property of the undersigned and will be claimed wherever found.

VICTORIA BOTTLING WORKS Cold Storage Building. Telephone 44, City

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

All the approved forms of Life Policies issued.

CEPERLEY, LOEWEN & CAMPBELL, Ld.

Managers for British Columbia, Inns of Court VANCOUVER, B. C.

H. G. ROSS, General Agent for British Columbia. F. G. COX, Managing Director, Toronto, Ont

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is Now Complete.

FULL LINES —OF—

Tweeds, Nobby Overcoatings. Fashionable Trouserings.

Serges and Worsteds.

Newest Patterns and Weaves.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

THREE CENT POSTAGE.

In truly sledge hammer style the Dominion government is replying to the querulous carping of its critics and the opposition press. While they talk it does. Canada has never seen such doing, and it is superfluous to remark that the whole country approves the splendid course adopted by the government and its efforts to place Canada well up to the front line of the world's progress. The latest proof the government has given of its determination to keep the Dominion abreast of the times is the reduction of the postage rate within the British empire. Heretofore the rate has been five cents for half an ounce to Great Britain, and a still higher rate to some portions of the empire, in some cases as high as ten cents for half an ounce. Beginning in January, 1898, the uniform rate within the empire will be three cents for half an ounce. This will reduce the revenue from the postal service returns $80,000 or $90,000 a year, but the undoubted increase which will take place in correspondence, the large immigration which Canada is to see from many parts of the world and the greatly improved trade relations between Great Britain and other parts of the empire and Canada, meaning, of course, increased correspondence, will, it is confidently expected, soon bring the postal revenues up to the old standard and above it. Beyond question this action of the Dominion government will create a most favorable feeling in Great Britain, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a reciprocal reduction will soon take place. With such an unwearied advocate of cheaper postage as Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., pleading in the British Commons, and his hands strengthened by this bold move of Canada, that higher consummation of the principles of Sir Rowland Hill may be looked for before 1898 passes away. The postal service of the United Kingdom is enormously remunerative; such a reduction as Canada has had the enlightenment and courage to adopt could easily be imitated by Great Britain, even if the postage were only lowered to Canada. It will be most anomalous to permit the inequality to exist any longer than the time occupied in framing and passing a measure of postal reciprocity through the house. Exactly similar results would follow as followed the adoption of penny postage in the United Kingdom—temporary reduction of revenue, succeeded by a vast increase in business and then an increase in revenue that made the old receipts look small indeed. The innovation is one Canadians have good reason to feel proud of, and we hope the "old country" will quickly follow suit.

PREMIER TURNER'S ANSWER.

We have read with profound astonishment the extraordinary interview alleged to have been held by a representative of the Colonist with Premier Turner. That our readers may understand the desperateness of the premier's case in regard to the charges we have made against him, that astounding interview is published in the Times to-day. But amazing as is that so-called interview it dwindles into microscopic insignificance beside the leading article of the same journal purporting to deal with the alleged interview. In the whole course of our experience we have never read anything so painfully inane, so absolutely devoid alike of sense or plausibility. It reminds us of the snuffling denial of the cornered chicken thief: "'T'wa'nt me done it, boss; I jes' doan done know nuffin' 'bout yer dog-goned chickens"—and the stolen rooster sticking his inopportune head through a rent in the thief's big sun hat all the time. We have seen a little newspaper published by the inmates of an American lunatic asylum, and the editorial in it was full of Platonic wisdom, pure logic and the quintessence of sweet reasonableness compared with the cold-type beslaverment of the premier which the Colonist has the assurance to put forward in defence of his company-mongering. Silence was the best card after all. We thought the premier and his lap-dog organ would have sense enough to lie low and allow the storm to blow over; but no, they thought they had a trump card in brazen effrontery and that a column and a half of Colonist interview and a column of Colonist editorial would knock the Opposition press cold and hoodwink the public. But Premier Turner and his good old barrel organ have made a mess of it this time.

The interview is a tissue of misstatements, distortions of plain facts, dodging of the issue, cowardly repudiation of comradeship, pusillanimous shirking of blame, and the weakest, nastiest attempt at running a bluff we have ever seen. Premier Turner talks, "laughingly," says the veracious interviewer, of having been subjected to "a violent tirade of abuse." He simply juggles with words; there has been no "abuse" of him, but honest criticism, righteous denunciation of his unprincipled and unpremierlike conduct. "Purely a business transaction" he calls his flagitious prostitution of his public title. "Within the rights and privileges of any public man" he claims his action to have been in hiring his title as a minister of the British Columbia legislature to a bubble company of so scandalous a character that the press of London unanimously damned it in the interest of public safety. Is Premier Turner ignorant of what constitutes the "rights and privileges" of public men, or is this merely another falsehood? "The present abuse is simply on a par with that to which he was subjected in 1895." That is untrue; it is mischievously misleading; the present "abuse," like that in 1895, was the most purely spontaneous character and had nothing whatever to do with any premeditated scheme of attack upon the government. No one knows that better than the premier. It was honest and justly indignant criticism of his weakness or perfidy, we know not which it may be, in trafficking with a speculative company with his titles.

Now comes the premier's most pitiable attempt at defence: "The remarks of the English press * * * had been instigated by interested parties who had imposed upon the editors of those papers. Anybody who knows the high plane of English journalism would readily understand that a suggestion of wrongdoing in the promotion of companies in which public men were interested would be liable to severe criticism, and properly so." We perhaps know as much about the English press as Premier Turner, and we characterize his remarks about interested "parties" imposing upon the editors of such papers as the London Times, Daily News, etc., etc., as utterly absurd and basely addressed to the ignorance of the public here in such matters. This shows to what depths a man will go who has a bad case. But granting, for the sake of argument, that these editors had been imposed upon and had severely criticized the companies with which Premier Turner has entangled himself apparently so inextricably, would they not, upon receipt of proof of innocence such as the premier and his companies could, no doubt, furnish off hand, instantly publish apologies and do all in their power to make amends for their crushing condemnation of schemes which they had supposed dishonest? "Anybody who knows the high plane of English journalism" knows that those papers would have done so. But have they done so? All the world, including Premier Turner, who correctly cites them as paragons of honor and truth, knows that they have not done so; their scathing condemnation has written over every line of it in huge black capitals that all may read: "Stet."

So much for Premier Turner's appeal to the English press. His extraordinary insinuation that the press of London and of British Columbia are hand-in-glove in an organized attempt to thwart all his schemes is the most ludicrously absurd notion we ever heard of: the premier's credulity is only equalled by his stupendous egotism if he really harbors any such wild idea. "Agents in London" working with the Opposition in British Columbia to frustrate the government's efforts to float loans—does the premier know what he is talking about, or is he poking fun at his interviewer? By all means let us have "some facts regarding the modus operandi of the policy that has been pursued in the present instance." We assure the premier that nothing written by any of the novelists will for a moment equal it for enthralling interest—and fun.

"Of course at this distance we cannot be held responsible for every use of our names that may be made in England. Promoters sometimes take liberties they are not authorized to do." Ye-e-e-s! The plot thickens, indeed; here pussy evacuates the bag and we see Messrs. Turner and Pooley in a new light—"peaching" on their mates, shirking responsibility when the game gets too hot. Note the cowardliness of the effort to shunt all the blame upon the "promoters." Who are the promoters? Did they want anything more from Messrs Turner and Pooley than their valuable respectability to give their schemes a face for the public examination? The London papers flatly declare these companies to be notoriously speculative and suspiciously like mere stock gambling concerns.

It is the fact of Mr. Turner using his title of Premier and Mr. Pooley his title of President of the Council to give respectability to these companies and fictitious value to their shares that we object to. As private citizens they may do as they like. We submit that these gentlemen by their conduct in this matter have necessarily forfeited the confidence of the people. Premier Turner's ill-advised interview and the muddled editorial in support in the obsequious organ of the government have done him infinitely more harm than good. Instead of trying to clear up the matter they have deliberately evaded the point and attempted to bewilder with much talk.

The Alberta Plaindealer, South Edmonton, thinks the government should not make grants towards the Stickeen-Teslin route to Klondike, as it would be a direct benefit to American outfitters and wholesalers rather than to Canadians. "What the government should do," says the Plaindealer, "is to subsidize the great inland route, via South Edmonton." Of course, precisely just so. A case of "Codlin, mind; not Short." The Plaindealer has got its facts awry; that one about the Stickeen-Teslin route is a peach.

Correspondence.

PRIVATE OR OFFICIAL.

To the Editor:—"Consistency" in Sunday's Colonist in speaking of "Ministers' Private Business" would enlighten the writer if he would be kind enough to state where a parallel can be found for the actions of the president of the council, Mr. C. E. Pooley. This gentleman is a legal representative of the E. & N. railway and the Wellington and Union coal mine properties, owned and controlled by a monopolistic family, who have on each and every occasion exacted every privilege that corrupt legislation could secure to them, whose actions with the working classes have not produced that feeling of good will that would have prevailed with anything like fair treatment.

Can it be shown where a representative of such concern has been and is a member of a cabinet, with access to all public documents and papers, a complete control of the attorney-general's department, an intimate knowledge of all affairs coming under the notice of the government, and a controlling voice in the disposal of such matters?

Can it be shown where another individual can be found who essays the herculean task of serving two masters and paid by both? or where a cabinet minister with or without portfolio has brought suit against his own government, against the people whose interests he has been elected to conserve?

It is an old saw that this gentleman is retained by those companies by reason of his official position, which enables them to offset any unfavorable legislation threatening their interests. No, Mr. Editor, you are quite right, let these gentlemen give their undivided attention to the interests the public have elected them to look after and which in a growing country like British Columbia will demand all their time and attention, or to the formation of private schemes, sometimes called companies, formed for the purpose of developing the country by exploring the pocket of the unwary, with privileges granted by the government after a little shady legislation and in consideration of the usual block of stock.

This, Mr. Editor, would immediately put a little salt to the milk that some of the combines and cliques are receiving and would tend to a practical development of the immense resources of this province in the interest of the people, a thing greatly to be desired at the present time.

DINSMOOR.

PANDERING TO PLUTUS.

To the Editor:—In your issue of the 2nd inst. appears an article under the head of "The Poor Man in Church," in which is portrayed the experiences of a certain pastor of Cleveland, Ohio, who, in the guise of a poor man, attended a fashionable church in order to test the question as to whether religion is the property alike of rich and poor. The reception he met with from the ushers and congregation was just what one would expect. They ignored him utterly. And I am inclined to think that were Christ to appear to-day in one of our aristocratic churches in such a garb the bejewelled congregation would ignore Him utterly, would turn up their noses at even Him—the founder of the religion they profess to follow. They might well pray with double emphasis: "From pride, vain-glory and hypocrisy, good Lord deliver us." How can some of our churches ever expect to cope with the needs of the masses while they are forever pandering to Plutus, worshipping at the shrine of Mammon, and are so eaten up by pharisaical respectability that they cannot help the class their Saviour died to save? Is it any wonder General Booth's military forces have grown too large to be laughed at? Why, Mr. Editor, only a few Sundays ago right here in Victoria I happened into one of our fashionable churches, and met with the same cool reception from the usher that Dr. Chalmers did. I was an entire stranger to this church, and as I walked up the main aisle I endeavored to attract the usher's attention, but he was too busy showing the grandly clad pew-holders to their particular pews to take any notice of me—an ordinary workingman—and so I slunk into a back seat unobserved. My apparently shabby overcoat must have been the cause of the usher's cold shoulder. I presume I must have entered a Pullman car to the Heavenly beneforth, or a temple of ease in Vanity Fair, rather than a church in touch with the needs of the common people. Dignity of the cloth, indeed! Well might Dr. Rainsford exclaim: "We must put off the splendid armor of Saul and take a sling and the first stone we can put our hands to." That article of Dr. Chalmers should be read and re-read by every clergyman who ministers to the "four hundred," for it would seem that now-a-days the gospel needs to be preached more directly to the rich, so as to teach them their duty towards the poor. Is the church a career or a crusade?

WORKINGMAN.

Victoria, Dec. 5th, 1897.

ONE BRAVE LAD IN GREECE.

He Handled Bombs as Though They Were Flowers.

There was a red-haired, freckled-face boy, in dirty petticoats, who guided Bass and myself to the trenches. He was one of the few peasants who had not run away, and as he had driven sheep over every foot of the hills, he elected to guide the soldiers through those places where they were best protected from the bullets of the enemy. He did this all day, and was always, whether coming or going, under a heavy fire; but he enjoyed that fact, and he seemed to regard the battle only as a delightful change in the usual routine of his life, as one of our country boys at home would regard the coming of the spring circus or the burning of a neighbor's barn. He ran dancing ahead of us, pointing to where a ledge of rock offered a natural shelter, or showing us a steep gully where the bullets could not fall. When they came very near him he would jump high in the air, not because he was startled, but out of pure animal joy in the excitement of it, and he would frown importantly and shake his red curls at us, as though to say: "I told you to be careful. Now, you see; don't let that happen again."

We met him many times during the two days, escorting different companies of soldiers from one point to another as though they were visitors to his estate. When a shell broke he would pick up a piece and present it to the officer in charge, as though it were a flower he had picked from his own garden, and which he wanted his guest to carry away with him as a souvenir of his visit. Some one asked the boy if his father and mother knew where he was, and he replied with amusement that they had run away and deserted him, and that he had remained because he wished to look at a Turkish army.—Harper's Magazine.

ORIGIN OF GOLF IN AMERICA.

Its First Public Mention During the War of Independence.

The following advertisement from the Rivington "Royal Gazette," April 21, 1779, the Tory paper published in New York during the revolution—will bear witness to perhaps the first recorded suggestion of the game of golf in America: "To the Golf Players:

"The season for this pleasant and healthy exercise now advancing, gentlemen may be furnished with excellent CLUBS and the suitable Caledonian BALLS by inquiring at the Printers."

It may be in years to come, after the present living witnesses have gone to solve the great perplexing problem, that earlier trace of an American golf will be added to the game's constantly expanding history. It may be that individuals unknown to fame have driven and putted in the seclusion of their own back yards; but certainly, so far as the present historian is able to discover, the first man to attempt modern golf in the United States was Charles B. MacDonald, and the two names most closely connected with the beginning of its subsequent invasion are those of Mr. Robert Lockhart and Mr. John Reid.

When Mr. MacDonald returned from Scotland in 1875 he brought with him his clubs and an affection for the old game that could not be chilled even by unsympathetic reception. There was no one to play with until a St. Andrew's university friend—a Mr. Burgess—came to Chicago, and then those two would steal away to old Camp Douglas, back of the site of Chicago university, lay out a few holes and amuse themselves in the twilight playing at golf. They did not enlarge the course, because the hoodlums tore up the holes every evening after MacDonald and Burgess had gone.—Harper's Magazine.

INGENUITY OF A MOUSE.

Used Its Reasoning Power To Open a Cupboard.

A lady tells a story of how she kept some food in an old-fashioned washstand in her room, says Forest and Stream. The mice got at the food. She wondered how. She could find no hole through which a mouse could possibly get into the compartment in which the food was kept. But the mystery was explained. She sat one day alone in the room painting. A little mouse came from somewhere. It approached the stand. The compartment that contained the food was closed by folding doors, to one of which was attached a cleat to cover the crack between the two.

Not being at all afraid of the mouse, the lady kept on painting, but with an eye on the intruder. It evidently knew where the food was—through the sense of smell no doubt, though some other mouse might have informed it. It sat upon its haunches and looked up. The button of the doors was considerably above it, for the stand was raised about three inches from the floor by feet. It seemed to deliberate. Then it made a leap and struck the doors at the bottom at the place of their touching on the cleat, at the very point where a blow would be most likely to jar them open.

This action was repeated three times. The last time one little paw went back of the cleat, which had been jarred out somewhat, and the other succeeded in catching, so as to support the mouse's body. The result? The door was pulled and pushed open as rationally as a human hand could have done it. The lady could not allow her food to be spoiled, of course. The mouse was scared away, but the lady must have regretted the necessity of preventing its enjoying what it had come at by procedure as certainly rational as was ever human procedure.

BITUMINOUS COAL IN COREA.

Useless for Steamer Purposes, but Suited to Foreign Stoves.

A recent British consular report states: Within a radius of ten miles from Pingyang no less than nine coal mines have been worked of recent years. The enterprise was started by the governor of the province in 1885 as a government speculation, but this method not proving remunerative a concession to work the mines was granted to private persons on payment of a fixed royalty. The consul visited one mine about six miles northeast of Pingyang, on the south bank of the river, distant half a mile from the shore. The mining consisted of mere surface scratching, the cuttings being not more than 10 to 15 feet deep. The coal is a soft anthracite, burns with a great deal of dust and gives very little heat; it has been tried and found useless for steamer purposes, but has been largely employed in Korea, in the form of coal balls, for use in foreign stoves, which it seems to suit better than the Japanese bituminous coal. The cost of this coal is $2.50 a ton at the pit's mouth and $5 when laid down and properly bagged and ready for shipment at Posan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Improved Real Estate, ordinary plan or interest and principal, payable monthly.

Swinerton & Oddy,

—105 GOVERNMENT STREET.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE A.O.U.W. HALL

Fates Street, Victoria

Mr. Harry Lindley regrets to announce that owing to prior engagements he is compelled to announce the last seven nights of the stock company.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th.

The greatest of dramas, A. R. Cazaroua's brilliant translation of the masterpiece of M. D'Ennery,

The Two Orphans

Produced in its entirety, Seven Acts.

"Although it was the second performance of the same play by the Lindley Company, hundreds were turned away. * *—Ottawa Citizen.

Change of bill nightly and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Admission, 15c. Reserved seats, 30c. and 50c. May be secured at Lombard's Music Store, Fort Street, one week in advance.

Doors open at 7:30, commence at 8:15.

Tuesday, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." Wednesday, "Hazel Kirke." Thursday, Matinee, "East Lynne."

Matinee prices 10c. and 20c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

3 NIGHTS AND MATINEE, MON., TUES., & WED. EVS., DEC. 6, 7, 8

ENCAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

America's Leading Operatic Organization.

Calhoun Opera Co.

55—ARTISTS—55

Carrying their own

OPERATIC ORCHESTRA,

..PRESENTING..

La Grande Duchess,
Amorita,
Black Hussar,

The following great cast: J. Aldrich Libbey, Edward Webb, Jack Allison, Mountjoy Walker, Carleton King, Jack Barry, Adele Farrington, Beatrice McKenzie, Louise Lewis, Maud Allison, Stell Madison and a

GREAT CHORUS OF 35 TRAINED VOICES

Carrying full Scenic, Mechanical and Electrical Effects.

PRICES:—Evening, $1, 75c. and 50c.; Matinee, adults, 50c., children, 25c.

Seats on sale Friday morning at Jamieson's at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 11 p.m.

A.O.F. BALL

The annual ball of Court Vancouver, A. O. F., will be held on

Tuesday Evening, December 14th, 1897

..IN..

A. O. U. W. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained from Watson & Hall, Speed Bros., F. Carne, P. J. Davies, Greenwood, Smith, & Randolph, A. H. Maynard, F. Carleton, W. Wriggleworth and members of the committee.

Tickets, Admitting Lady and Gent, $1.50; Extra Lady, 50 Cents.

Two prizes will be awarded to the ladies offering the best cakes.

WE ARE

IN LINE FOR XMAS

—WITH—

Autoharps, a fine assortment
Accordeons,
Violins, Mandolins
Banjos, Guaitars,

Cases for all instruments

Music Books,
Music Carriers,
Piano Stools,
Music Boxes, Etc.

Call and examine our stock and get our prices, and if you purchase from us we guarantee you a Happy Xmas. Heintzman and Nordheimer Pianos, and Estey and Bell Organs.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

80 GOVERNMENT ST.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers CITY OF PUEBLA, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 8 a.m., Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28. Due at SAN FRANCISCO a.m., Dec. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Jan. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26 March 3. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for VICTORIA, B.C., at 9 a.m., Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. Due at Victoria, a.m., Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

The elegant steamers CORONA and CITY OF TOPEKA leave VICTORIA for Alaska Dec. 6, 11, 21, 26, Jan. 5, 10, 20, 25, Feb. 4, 9, 19, 24. Due back at VICTORIA Dec. 13, 23, Jan. 2, 7, 17, 22, Feb. 1, 6, 16, 21, March 3, 8.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.
61 and 63 Wharf st., Victoria, B.C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P.S., Supt., Seattle.

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WANTS.

HOUSE WANTED—Will purchase a house and lot if price and terms are satisfactory. House must have not less than ten rooms, with all modern conveniences and be well situated. Address, with particulars, "Business," Times office.

WAITER'S Short Black Coats, all sizes. Gilmore & McCandless. oct20-tf

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN—Contents of four well-furnished rooms for sale; dining room, two bedrooms and kitchen; also Brinsmead piano, splendid condition, highest class instrument; house can be rented, if required. Y. A., Times office. dec3-2t

FOR SALE—228 acres in South Cowichan, with extensive water frontage on Satellite Channel. Two lots running from the street to Churchway, Victoria. Easy terms. Apply to S. Perry Mills, Victoria, B. C. dec2-1m

FOR SALE—A fine team of general purpose horses, 4 and 5 years old; work single or double; good action and quiet; sound in every respect. Apply to James W. Meldrum, Douglas street. no30-7t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—About 5 acres, four miles from the post office; all cleared and fenced with board fence; house of 6 rooms with basement under all; stables for 3 horses and 4 cows; also chicken houses, about forty fruit trees of all kinds of fruit now bearing; also small fruits; splendid well; orchard fenced in separately. Price $1,400, on easy terms. Rental value $80 per annum, payable quarterly. Apply to J. T. L. Meyer, Esquimalt Road, or by mail, P. O. Box 224, Victoria. no26-w

FOR SALE—350 Monte Cristo, 18½; 500 Poorman, 8½; Josie, 28; 250 Wonderful, 5c.; Siocan Queen, 10; Victoria-Texada, 25. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government St.

A GREAT OFFER—The Columbia Cyclopedia, bound in extra olive cloth, 37 vols., of 800 pages each, can be secured for $1 per volume, payable in monthly instalments, by applying to the editor of the Times. The publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Co., ask for orders in advance of publication, hence the extremely low price at which the work is offered.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug12-tf

TO LET.

TO LET—Desirable stores, offices and warehouses, at low rentals. Apply to B. C. Corporation, Limited, Temple Building, 17 Fort street. d3-6t-eod.

TO LET—Store and basement on Broad street; also rooms suitable for offices above store. For rent, etc., call at A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

TO LET—Furnished room, suitable for single gent. Near Pandora car. Apply P. M., Box 284, City. nov27-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room; 120 Fort street. nov17-1m

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

TO LET OR LEASE—All those premises fronting on Alfred, Chambers and Putnam streets, Spring Ridge, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel King as bakery, etc., containing house, garden, stables and a large brick bakery. Well adapted for a home and business. Apply to John B. Lovell, 180 View street. nov12-1m

WOOD AND COAL.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. jul6-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS HOWES, Test Medium, 124 Douglas street. Do you wish to know if you will succeed in the Klondike, or in business or in your love affairs, consult her. She predicted the unsuccessful return of the steamer Bristol and has located a large number of mining claims in the United States and British Columbia. Readings from $1 up. Hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

USE ADVENT FLOUR—A pure, fine whole wheat flour. Mrs. E. Hunt, Rockland Avenue, sole agent. Orders taken at Speed Bros.' grocery. dec 1-1m

JOHN MAXWELL, DECEASED—All persons having claims or demands on the estate of John Maxwell, late of Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island, B. C., are requested to send the particulars to Mr. James Maxwell, of Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island, or Mr. James Lunney of the same place, the executors. And all persons indebted to the estate are also requested to pay such debts to one of the executors above named. Dated 27th Nov., 1897. Bodwell, Irving & Duff, Solicitors for executors, 2 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C. no27

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Dr. Frank Hall has removed to his new office building, No. 103 Yates street, just above Douglas street. nov23-1m

$25 REWARD—I will pay the sum of $25 for the conviction of the party or parties who stole windows, locks, lead pipes and taps from house on corner of Humboldt and Rupert streets. Wm. Lang, 34½ Yates street. nov23-tf

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8. sep7

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON—Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont., Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417; calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 30 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

RIVER STEAMBOATS

Shipped out in Sections all marked and ready to put together.

Built by
SIMPSON, STRICKLAND & CO.,
of Dartmouth, England.

For all information apply to

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

VICTORIA, B.C.

—All kinds of material, cards, fringes, etc., for making up fancy work, cushions, etc. Weiler Bros.' drapery department.

Xmas Perfumes
At Bowes' Drug Store,
100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Matinee of East Lynne Thursday, Dec. 9 at A.O.U.W. Hall.

—The United States battleship Oregon passed up the straits yesterday to Port Angeles.

—CONDENSED MINCE MEAT, Armour's, 15c. per pound, for sale at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

—Cloth bound books, 25c.; good authors. Also Christmas cards. Johnston's, Kirk Block.

—Glassware just received and for sale cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s 80 Douglas street.

—Especially opportune is this announcement—Partridge, 86 Yates street, is offering ladies' waterproofs at cost.

—The monthly social of the B.Y.P.U. of Emmanuel church will be held this evening when a debate on the temperance question will be held.

—The latest Parisian novelties in fine neckwear may be seen at Samuel Sea's, 89 Douglas stret. They are by far the handsomest goods yet shown in Victoria.

—Notice is given by Ald. Partridge that he will ask permission at the meeting of the city council this evening to introduce a by-law for the regulation of municipal elections.

—On Thursday evening the British Columbia Pioneer Society will hold their annual dinner at the Occidental Hotel, and on Monday next the Sons of England will hold their annual banquet at the Victoria.

—On Thursday, January 6th the Willing Workers of Christ Church Cathedral will give an entertainment in A.O.U.W. Hall in aid of the Sunday school fund. The burlesque entitled "Babes in the Woods," will be presented.

—According to the British Columbia Review, Messrs. A. W. Bridgeman of Jones & Bridgeman, and Patrick Hickey, of this city, are in London in connection with the formation of a transportation company for the upper Yukon.

—Court Northern Light, A.O.F., have appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Companions of the Forest in arranging for a New Year's ball. The Daughters of Ruth will hold a masquerade ball on Dec. 14th in aid of the projected home for old ladies.

—The organ recital postponed from last Monday evening will be given this evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Mr. G. J. Burnett, the presiding organist, will be assisted by Mr. Fisher, while solos will be given during the evening by well known local vocalists.

—The promenade concert at the Drill Hall was well attended on Saturday evening, when, besides the programme presented by the band, Pipe-Major Robertson played "Cock o' the North." The popular concerts at the Y.M.C.A. and Temperance Halls also drew large audiences.

—"Which is the best route from Victoria to the Klondike gold fields?" This is the question to be debated at a meeting of Seghers Council, Y.M.I., to be held this evening. The leaders are Messrs. W. H. Harris and M. Keappock. On Wednesday a smoking concert will be held by the council.

—The Calhoun Opera Company, which opens a three nights' engagement at the Victoria Theatre this evening, arrived from the Sound this morning. The company, which includes Emily White, Adele Farrington, Louise Lewis, Maude Allison, Stella Madison, J. Aldrich Libby, Edward Webb, Mount Joy Walker and James Durrant, is surrounded by a chorus of thirty-five well trained singers, who have been drilled into perfect musical form by the industrious and indefatigable Mr. Calhoun. The orchestra is also much larger than before and is directed by Mr. Richard F. Lindsay. The scenic productions of "The Grand Duchess and "Amorita" were painted by Messrs. Moses and Hoyt, two of the most famous scenic artists of New York and Chicago. The costumes are all new and elegant, made from designs by Hamilton Bell, the well known New York artist. The engagement opens with "La Grand Duchess," which will be repeated on Wednesday evening. "Amorita" is the bill for to-morrow evening, and "The Black Hussar" for Wednesday's matinee.

MANY POINTS OF SUPERIORITY
ARE CONTAINED IN THE
Empire Typewriter.
The Price is $55.00.
We GUARANTEE IT equal to any machine in the market.
A postal card will bring full particulars.
The Williams Mfg Co., Ld., Montreal, P.Q.
FOR SALE BY
Thomson Stationery Co., Vancouver

—For a modern cigar smoke J. C. Meiss & Co.'s, 103 Johnson.

—Two orphans to-night at A.O.U.W. Hall. Original version; seven acts.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards.

—Pudding bowls from three to eleven inches at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—The Friendly Help Association will meet at room 50, Market Hall, to-morrow at 11 a.m.

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Specially opportune is this announcement—Partridge, 86 Yates street, is offering Ladies' Waterproofs at cost.

—Sterling silver and plated goods at Weiler Bros. Unlimited assortment of choice articles suitable for Christmas, wedding or birthday gifts.

—If you're looking for toys call and inspect the stock of A. Barker, 88½ Douglas st. The very newest mechanical toys; no old stock. Prices the lowest.

—The appointment of Mr. Pluman as liquidator of the O.K. Mining Company was confirmed this morning and Mr. P. AE. Irving was appointed solicitor for the liquidator.

—Pabst Bohemian, from Milwaukee, the finest beer the world ever produced, on draught at 5 cents per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the cosiest, cleanest, cheapest restaurant in the city. Never closes.

—A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Short & Son's, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

—The rehearsals of Giorza's Mass in connection with the concert to be given in aid of the B. C. Benevolent Society, will continue to-morrow evening in Pioneer Hall, Broad street at 7:30, when all taking part are earnestly requested to attend.

—The head pupils of the South Park school for November are: First division, Gladys Maud Cameron and Elizabeth Heaney; second division, Emma Gertrude Black; third division, Mabel Agnes Cameron; fourth division, Helen Fraser; fifth division, Ethel Pearl Davis; sixth division, Flora Mabel Black; seventh division, Ivan Maurice Sparrow; eighth division, Violet Deakin; ninth division, Amy Gertrude Warren.

—The papers asking for the extradition of James G. Bennett, who is wanted in San Francisco for attempting to murder his wife, were signed by the Governor of California on November 22 and arrived here yesterday. The United States case is all in and complete now and all that is wanted are the papers from Ottawa. Should nothing turn up the prisoner will be taken to San Francisco to stand his trial at the end of the week. According to Bennett's attorney, Mr. H. E. A. Robertson, however, something is likely to happen. He says that he will make another application for habeas corpus on behalf of his client.

—On Saturday evening the residence at Oak Bay about to be occupied by Mr. Harry Morton was burned to the ground. Mr. Morton had just about completed the furnishing of the house and all the goods were consequently new. How the fire occurred is a mystery. Mr. Morton had not yet moved in, but he was at work there on Saturday, and before leaving he was very careful to put out the fires that had been lighted to dry the house. The residence was owned by R. T. Williams; it was valued at $900 and was insured for $500. Mr. Morton's loss will be even heavier. A fire also occurred in the C.P.N. Co.'s office, a lot of papers being partially destroyed.

—The programme for the complimentary concert to be tendered Mr. J. G. Brown in the A.O.U.W. Hall on the 21st inst., is as follows:

Overture	Ladies' Orchestra
Song	Mr. Pilling
Violin Solo	Dr. Nash
Song	Miss B. Jameson
Piano Solo	Mr. Burgett
Song	Mr. J. G. Brown
Reading	Mr. McNeill
Song	Mrs. Greigson
Song	Mr. Gideon Hicks
Overture	Ladies' Orchestra
Reading	Mr. Allen
Song	Mrs. Rickaby
Violin Solo	Miss Blackie
Song	Mr. Herbert Kent
Reading	Miss Lilian Arnison
Song	Miss Sharpe
Vocal Duet	Messrs. Harris and Brown
Vocal Selection	Male Quartette

—John F. Richardson, civil and mining engineer, of Skagway, is a guest at the Dominion Hotel. Mr. Richardson was among the passengers from the north on the Farallon. Both Skagway and Dyea are growing, he says, but Skagway will be the city. There is now a good winter road through the White Pass, and men are at work on a wagon road for the summer. Mr. Richardson does not think much of the wagon road project. It is being built up the side of a mountain of loose rock, and when the thaw comes he thinks the wagon road will be obliterated. The tramway people, on the other hand, are building a bridge across the river and will build on the flats. Their only trouble will be with the bridge, which may not stand the rush of the spring freshet.

—Captain Carl Beach, the man who eats, smokes and drinks in a large tank of water with a glass front, and who is said to be a wonder in his way, has been secured by the 5th Regt. Band for the extra attraction at next Saturday evening's Drill Hall concert. Captain Beach has been engaged in this business for many years, and at one time was one of the chief attractions at Coney Island, New York. Walle under water he eats, drinks from a bottle, smokes a pipe, writes on a common school slate with an ordinary piece of chalk, and then feigning sleep, remains under water for a considerable length of time. There is no deception or fraud about this exhibition. Beach is an expert swimmer and possesses great lung power. He will doubtless prove to be the strongest "extra" that the band has ever booked at the popular drill hall concerts.

"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."
LOWNEY'S
Chocolate Bonbons.
We have just received a full line of these delicious goods.
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
Northwest Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets

PLATINUM.

An Expert in the Valuable White Metal Now in the City.

Cyrus O. Baker, Jr., of Baker & Co., 121 Liberty street, New York, platinum refiners and workers, is in the city. Mr. Baker's firm is a large purchaser of platinum, the supply of which is unequal to the demand. His visit to the West is largely for the purpose of obtaining information as to the sources of supply of this valuable mineral, and also to give information, for he believes that large quantities of the metal are lost simply because miners are not generally informed as to its value. Baker & Co. have issued a little booklet on the subject which says.

"The constantly increasing demand for platinum in the arts and manufactures of the world and the present limited sources of supply, have in recent years greatly enhanced the price of the metal. Because of the peculiar and valuable qualities of platinum, it is believed that the consumption of the metal would be greatly increased if the supply was sufficient to materially lower the cost.

"Contrary to popular impression, platinum and associated metals are widely distributed, although they have thus far been found in paying quantities in but few localities. This condition is perhaps largely due to the higher intrinsic value of gold and to the limited acquaintance of prospectors and miners with the means of identifying platinum ore and of its economic separation. Up to the present time the platinum of commerce has been entirely obtained from alluvial deposits although it has been reported in limited quantities in situ. About eighty per cent. of the present supply is derived from the alluvial deposits of the Ural Mountains, but there are few, if any, of the gold bearing gravel beds of the world that have failed to yield platinum, and it is more than likely that large quantities of platinum ore have been thrown away with the black sand washings from gold placer deposits. The distribution of the ore may in fact be regarded as practically co-existant with gold placer deposits as is evidenced by the following list of localities, excepting Russia, that have yielded the ore in varying quantities. In California, in nearly, is not all, of the gold bearing sands; in Oregon, Georgia, North Carolina, Alaska, on the Yukon river, Canada, British Columbia, Mexico, Columbia and Brazil, South America and Australia.

"Platinum ore is usually found in the form of rounded or flattened grains or 'sand,' occassionally in irregular lumps of the size of peas; large nuggets are very rare—that largest as yet found weighing twenty-one pounds.

"The ore has a metallic lustre and is distinguished by its steel gray color, shining light gray streaked when rubbed on a hard which surface, high specific gravity (16 to 19) infusibility in the hottest blast furnaces, and insolubility in any single acid. It is not affected by borax or salt of phosphorus before the blowpipe, except in the finely divided state, when reactions for iron or copper may be obtained. It is soluable only in hot nitro-hydrochloric acid. (Aqua Regia).

Baker & Co. are extensive buyers and refiners of platinum and manufacturers of the metal in all forms, and are most anxious to encourage the search for and the development of new sources of supply of the ore.

"They have the best facilities for the correct assaying and refining of platinum ore and are purchasers at the highest market prices of the crude ore in either small or large quantities. They will give detailed information bearing upon this subject to such persons are practically interested in this matter and to make tests for platinum free of charge, on samples delivered F.O.B. at their works."

Mr. Baker carries in his pocket the largest platinum nugget found on this continent. It measures approximately thre by two and three-quarter inches and weighs nearly two pounds. It was found on the western coast of South America in February, 1897, but the facts appertaining to its discovery and early history are obscured by reason of its repeated transference from owner to purchaser.

Baker & Co. have purchased from 2,500 to 3,000 ounces yearly from British Columbia, but of late years the amount has dropped to 800 to 1,000 ounces. In this province it has been found in the Fraser river, Kamloops lake, Similkameen, Granite Creek and in the Cassiar district. Granite Creek yielded the largest quantity. The present price is $12 per ounce for platinum contents.

—Harry Jensen, who was serving a term of 18 months at the provincial jail and six months additional for breaking jail this summer, died yesterday evening. An inquest was begun by Dr. Crompton this afternoon.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One Pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Boys' Reefer Top Coats...
Pretty near the top notch of perfection are the latest additions to our boys' clothing department Reefers of the finest quality of blue Chincilla cloth, handsomely tailored and lined with best checked wool tweed, sizes, three to ten years,
...$3.00...
Others of a cheaper quality of Chinchilla, but handsomely made, $1.65, $2 and $2.50, es; a nice Christmas present for the boy. You'll thank us for the hint.
CAMERON,
The Cash Clothier. 55 Johnson St.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL.

Nanaimo's Victory.

In pouring rain the championship match, Vancouver vs., Nanaimo, was brought off yesterday afternoon before some hundred odd spectators, Nanaimo winning by a try to nothing, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The ground owing to the rain was very heavy and it was essentially a "forwards" day, unluckily for Vancouver who were outclassed forward both in weight and dash, in fact, if it had not been for the hard work of the Vancouver backs, Nanaimo would undoubtedly have scored more than they did. The Vancouver forwards want to remember that they cannot push properly unless they put their heads down and use their shoulders and that they want to get a move on from the first and no start to work only when their opponents get a little rough. Nanaimo won the game on the merits of the day's play, which as stated above was entirely due to their forwards playing a fast combination game.

At 3:25 Captain Akroyd kicked off for Vancouver from the west end and a scrum was quickly formed in mid-field from which Nanaimo gradually worked the ball down to Vancouver's "25." Several scrums and throw-outs from touch followed and from a pass Nanaimo had a good opening to get in but threw the ball forward in front of the goal line. From the scrum Vancouver rushed the ball away to neutral ground, Nanaimo's full back returning the ball by a good kick to Vancouver's "25." From the next scrum Vancouver again worked the ball nearly into Nanaimo's ground, but several throw-outs from touch and scrums took it back over Vancouver's "25." Vancouver then got some slight relief by two kicks which they followed up and then a loose dribble took the ball to over the half way line. Twenty-five minutes from the start Vancouver made their only serious attack on the Nanaimo goal line. Some close play ensued and then Nanaimo getting the best of an interchange of kicks worked the ball back to Vancouver's "25", and shortly after half time was called.

At 4 p.m. Nanaimo kicked off weakly, Vancouver returning. With some open play Nanaimo lost a little ground, but with a short run of 20 yards they got the ball to the half way flag. From a throw out a scrum was formed and Nanaimo worked the ball over the Vancouver "25," the home side getting a little relief by a long kick into touch. The relief, however, was of very short duration, for from the throw out Nanaimo came back with a fast loose dribble, getting a try 5 minutes after half time, 15 yards from the touch line, but failed to convert.

Vancouver kicked out but the Nanaimo three-quarter back's return kick was charged down by Cornwall. Some loose scrums were formed, resulting in a little fast outside play, but Nanaimo were soon pressing hard again though some good play by Senkler saved for Vancouver. From a free kick against Nanaimo, Vancouver carried the ball to touch in neutral ground but the Nanaimo forwards worked the ball back into Vancouver "25." From a scrum Senkler got the ball and passed to C. Woodward, who made a grand kick right across the field to the half way flag, the only piece of good outside play in the whole match. From the throw out Vancouver worked the ball back to within 10 yards of Vancouver's goal line and a succession of tight scrums followed, Senkler and Warren putting in good work in preventing the Nanaimo team from scoring again. The visitors then commenced to play a rough game; this waking up the Vancouver forwards, some rough and tumble forward work ensued, and also an enormous lot of talking which the referee ignored. Nanaimo, however, kept the ball close up and only the hard work of Senkler and Tait kept the ball outside the line during the last few minutes.

England Vs. Colonies.

The first of a series of England vs. Colonies Rugby matches was held on Saturday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds. The rain which fell throughout the game kept all save the most ardent lovers of the game away. The match resulted in a win for the representatives of the colonies by a score of nine to nothing.

The Soldiers Won.

The Barracks footbal team journeyed to Duncans on Saturday, and in a downpour of rain defeated the Cowichan team by a score of three goals to nothing.

The First Match.

The opening match of the British Columbia Football League will be held on Saturday next when the Victoria College team will meet a team from the Y.M.C.A. at the Caledonia grounds.

Green
That's the color of the newest, nobbiest things in Fedora hats this season. We have just received a special consignment of these goods, also new lines of Neckwear and Mufflers.
SAMUEL SEA, JR.,
Leading Gents' Furnisher,
89 Douglas Stree,
Oddfellows' Block

LAWYER'S FIRST CASE.

Now a Judge, He Still Recalls With Terror His Early Experience.

My first experience before a jury was embarassing and exceedingly humiliating, said a well-known judge of Memphis. I forgot myself, my speech, my all. I did not know and never shall know what I said. Great drops of perspiration poured off and ran down into my boots, and at each move of my feet you could hear the water slosh. The jury giggled, and the presiding judge, out of sympathy and kindness, rebuked them for their bad manners in the box, and in his charge spoke of the "forceful and exhaustive arguments of the attorneys," etc. This, of course, only made matters worse. When I returned to my office I felt that I had disgraced myself and the family, and that I should immediately adopt another calling, but the older lawyers complimented my speech and said I did remarkably well for the first effort.

Nothing in the world excites my sympathy so much as the embarrassment of a young lawyer in his first effort. It is like the torture the child undergoes when he has first to declaim or "say a speech" on the rostrum in the presence of the teacher and the whole school. And you know we men are "only children of a larger growth."—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

ALL READY FOR CHRISTMAS
Best Leather Goods.
French Fancy Clocks.
Gold Chain Bracelets.
Fine Sterling Silverware.
AND NEW GOODS STILL ARRIVING.
C. E. REDFERN, 43 GOVERNMENT STREET. Established 1862.

That Boy of Yours
...To Say Nothing of Papa's GIRL
Wants, above all else, something interesting and amusing at this joyous Xmas season. Have Santa Claus make a selection from our stock of
MECHANICAL TOYS.
We have got the newest, best and most complete stock of Toys in the city. No old stock—everything bright and new. Prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call.
...DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS...
A. BARKER, 88 1-2 Douglas Street.

Yokohama Bazaar
FOURTH DOOR NORTH OF VICTORIA HOTEL.
Japanese Fancy Goods at Special Low Prices.
OPEN 1st DECEMBER 152 GOVERNMENT STREET

GEO. C. HINTON & CO.
Electrical Supplies and Construction.
Direct Connected Electric Elevators, Motors Dynamos, etc.
Coast Agency Royal Electric Co.
36 Government Street. - - - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

Seasonable Presents
AT
Headquarters, 51 to 55 Fort Street.
WEILER BROS. respectfully invite an inspection of their showrooms, in which there is displayed the largest and most attractive array of XMAS PRESENTS to be seen in the city. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
WEILER BROS.
51 to 55 Fort Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

CARVERS
In Case, Just Arrived.
Just the thing for Xmas and wedding presents. See our line of Cutlery, Plated Spoons and Forks, all of Sheffield make.
78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S

The Proprietor Having Decided to go to the...
Klondike
In January, the whole of the large and well selected stock of
HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS
will be ABSOLUTELY sold at cost AS THIS IS BONA FIDE, AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.
E. FRANK, Prop.
39 Gov't St., next to Redfern's.

Canadian-Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.
For Klondike
C.P.N. CO.'S STEAMERS
will leave Victoria for
Fort Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea
ON
Sunday, Dec. 12, at 2 p.m.
For freight and passenger rate apply at office of company Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

BY BOOK POST.

One wants other guarantees nowadays than that of the author's name. Very few modern writers refrain from publication because of their deterioration in writing. Even Bret Harte, whose mutability is notorious, can, however, always command attention. One will read his works on the bare chance of re-meeting his incomparable miners. It is a pity that Bret Harte could not be lured up the Klondike. The charm of his half-tender, half-cynical observations by the way will always enliven any tale he has to tell. In "Three Partners" (1) the author is back in his old hunting ground and with his own familiar people. The "three" have found gold and made their fortunes. They meet with unusual difficulties in conveying the gold and their persons to other scenes. One old friend, Jack Hamlin, appears again and is their guardian angel. His cynical frankness and immaculate linen endear him as much as his warm-heartedness and coolness. The partners meet again in after years and henceforth their paths cross and recross and run parallel. The domestic experiences of Barker, the simple-minded enthusiast, were undeserved. The pleasant and most characteristic passages of the whole are those in which the friendship of the three is described. Bret Harte is always skilful in delineating friendships of men however one may cavil at the women he chooses for his lovers. The women in this story are of the usual type of theauthor's heroines. They are weak, emotional, unconventional, vain, and, for the most part, unprincipled. Kitty, Barker's wife, is all of these and more. And when he knows her as she is, he ceases to love her. He loves another more virtuous person who nevertheless lets him do so with considerable love-language and caresses. This episode is not in the least held up as a deplorable madness on the part of the two good people in the book. Apparently the author considers it quite in keeping with the characters he gives them. The financial part of the story is cleverly inwoven and the description of San Francisco in "boom" days is, I suppose, realistic.

It is pleasant to remember that if Mr. Merriman gave us "Flotsam" he also gave "In Kedar's Tents" (2), which would alone atone for many other unpleasant books. It is a delightful story, brisk, humorous, animated, varied as to background and incidents. The hero quixotically assumes the wrong deed, the murder in fact done by a friend, in order to let the latter go free, and then disappears from England. His romantic career in Spain, his love affair there, his crowding adventures by sea and land and his escapes from many kinds of death make an exciting volume. The characters are finely drawn. There is the fat, complaining Senora Barrena, her ill-starred but beautiful daughter Julia, the beloved of the hero, Estella, her father, fierce in battle, gentle in peace, "a round-faced, chubby little man with a tender mouth, dark eyes looking kindly out on the world, who called himself General Vincente, and the name was synonymous in all Spain with bloodthirstyness and cruelty, with daring and unsparing generalship." Also there are wise Father Concha, the heavy villain Farraide, the coquette Queen, the prince of serving men, conception, and Sir John Peydell, father of the murdered boy. The latter pursues Conyngham to Spain, is met with calm, insolent defiance, gets to like the sunny young chap in spite of thinking him his son's slayer, and finally finds out the part Conyngham is playing. Then he helps him out of his political and love troubles and is ever after his staunch friend. Spain was full of plots, intrigues, treachery, of Carlists and mercenaries. It was impossible to take service in her armies without being plunged into it all. Conyngham half-innocently, half-indifferently, gets mixed up in very dangerous things. But all provocation, all revenge, all malice, all plotting comes to cheerful Irish spirit and his ready wit. No one could read his history without loving him. His friends spring up everywhere and all suspicion dies out before his gay laugh. For his sake alone the book would be well worth reading, and for his sake alone any other of Merriman's novels ought to be worth reading. Conyngham will live in fiction. All the world loves courage and gaiety and spirit.

"Curtiss's Semi-Vertical Copy Books" embodies a new system of semi-vertical free-hand writing and combines the legibility of vertical writing with the ease and speed of slant writing. The exercises and copies are arranged so as to present one new feature at a time and to make each one, each lesson constitutes a review of the preceding one, thus assuring the acquisition of a simple and automatic handwriting; a progressive series of movement exercises upon letters and their various combinations are arranged to be practised in the writing books, thus saving the expense and annoyance of a separate book, and insuring that training of the hand and arm so essential to rapid and legible business writing.

"Un Drama Nuero" (4) by a noted Spanish dramatist has England of 1605 as its setting. The personages in it include Yorick and Shakespeare. The presence of the latter at once arrests attention. One wonders who the old man can be who calmly assumes all we do not know about the Avonian Swan, to be history. But so far as one with a half-forgotten knowledge of this easily learned language can judge, the author has given a worthy sketch of the great genius. The drama is a climax to a number of serious and energetic plays by Tamayo and is as emotional and trying as anything Duse or Bernhardt might want. The work is carefully anotated for English Spanish students.

There are one or two articles of such peculiar timeliness that their publication in the November "Atlantic" is a striking example of editorial farsightedness. The opening contribution is a review of the new life of Tennyson, by Hamilton W. Mabie. This is an important literary event, and the Atlantic publishers, by special arrangement, the first extended review of this notable book. Two articles which can naturally be spoken of together are another of E. L. Godkin's remarkable studies of Democratic Problems, The Peculiarities of American Municipal Government and Democracy, and the Laboring Man, by F. T. Stimson, the well-known sociological student. A literary paper of unusual importance is Forty Years of the Bacon-Shakespeare Folly, by John Fiske. In assailing the Bacon-Shakespeare Folly Dr. Fiske makes an explanation of the rise and spread of this extraordinary literary delusion. There is another installment of F. Hopkinson Smith's dramatic story, Caleb West, of Dean Swift's letters, and of Penelope's Progress.

To use the old reliable commendation. The Parisian "fills a long-felt want," and those of us who did not know before how essential it is to our happiness to keep up with contemporary French literature, will know it after a reading of this novelty in magazines. It is carefully edited and attractively presented. Its reason of being is to publish monthly, translation of articles and stories selected from the most prominent French periodicals. In the November issue there are five short stories, one in the original, and articles on "The Louvre" freely illustrated; on Berlioz; on Balzac's Habitations, and on Maurus Jokai and some clever book reviews.

The September Birds proves that it is impossible to tell what degree of excellence that magazine may attain. The color prints are beautiful, those of the ruby-throated humming bird, of the ruby-crowned kinglet, of the mourning dove, of the yellow-billed cuckoo, of the song sparrow, and of the summer yellowbilled bird are artistically produced.

The November "Midland Monthly" contains an illustrated article on the "Homes of Lady Henry Somerset," the obiquitous American Klondike article with little or no mention of Canada, some "Sketches of Egyptian Life," and some short stories.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

(1) Three Partners, by Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. Cloth, $1.25.

(2) In Kedar's Tents, by Henry Seton Merriman. Copp, Clark & Co., publishers, Toronto. Cloth.

(3) Curtiss's Semi-Vertical Copy Books. American Book Co., publishers, New York City.

(4) Un Drama Nuevo, by Tamayo William Jenkins, publisher, New York City. Paper, 35 cents.

ANECDOTES OF LORD ESHER.

A Case Which Required Law and Common Sense as Well.

The retirement of Lord Esher, as master of the rolls, was the theme of general conversation in legal circles. As subitues at and practitioners in the royal courts reviewed his lordship's brilliant career on the bench many interesting anecdotes were recalled. The resignation of the master of the rolls had been one of the hardy annual rumors, and on the last day of the sittings there was always a big attendance in the appeal court, the great army of briefless ones being conspicuous. Lord Esher, from boyhood upwards, always loved a joke, and on the day of his expected retirement he usually came into court wearing a brand new wig. When the business ended it was customary for him to say "good-bye," adding, with a merry twinkle in his eye, styly giancing at the reporters, "for the present." The grand old man of the law will be especially missed by the lady litigant, who usually has a "bee in her bonnet." It is a matter of opinion whether he did not encourage this eccentric creature, who apparently delighted to argue with one of the handsomest men on the bench and laugh and chaff with him. Not very long ago one of them went down on her knees in court in a case of bankruptcy and implored his lordship to "spare" her husband. It was on that occasion he created a certain sensation by telling the lady not to talk nonsense about the "disgrace of bankruptcy," for "all that is exploded now." A well-known lady litigant once described him as "a perfect darling." To another he intimated to her that her case had been sent to be tried by a certain learned judge without a jury, adding: "He is a capital lawyer, you know, and will try your case very nicely." But she demurred, and, in the course of her aplication for a jury, said: "Oh, yes, my Lord Justice —— is all very well as to law, but my case requires so much common sense."

AN OLD ROMAN BATH IN LONDON.

How few probably are aware, says the English Illustrated Magazine, that within a few yards of them stands one of the most interesting of the relics of Roman London—a bath that is 2000 years old, and that is still used for the purpose for which it was built! It is reached by Strand lane, a small passage opposite the east end of St. Mary's Church, and a few yards east of Somerset House. Some twenty yards down this alley, on the left hand, will be seen a small, unpretentious-looking building, behind a row of iron railings. Descending a few steps and passing through an inner wooden doorway recently erected, we shall find ourselves in a narrow vaulted passage; through an arch on our left we enter. (The entrance originally was by an area immediately on the left upon entering. This was recently bricked up, leaving, however, a square opening, through which the bath can be surveyed.) Here, in a vaulted chamber some sixteen feet in length, sixteen feet in height and nine feet in width, lighted by a single oval window at its western end, is the historic bath, which was probably built either in the reign of the Emperor Titus or of Vespasian, nearly 2000 years ago. The bath is sunk in the ground to a depth of four and a half feet. Its length is about thirteen feet and the width six feet. At the northeast end, within the bath, is a small flight of steps, around which the water rushes in, beautifully clear, cool and pleasant to the taste. Some 25,000 gallons pass though the bath daily, the supply being derived from a perpetual spring, the source of which is believed to be the old Holy Well which gives its name though not its cleansing quality, to Holywell street, hard by. A waste pipe inserted in the bath carries off the overflow of water. On the west end of the bath the old Roman bricks still remain to attest the antiquity of the structure. The other three sides are now lined with the marble that was taken from what was known as the Essex bath until its destruction in 1853 to make way for the buildings of the Norfolk hotel. The Essex bath was built, so some assert, in 1588 by the Earl of Essex. It was a fine marble plunge bath, supplied with water from the Roman bath by means of a leaden pipe. Nothing of it remains but the marble linings already referred to.

AN ANCIENT TUNNEL.

"There was a remarkable discovery made recently over at the Point of Rocks near the new town of Parrot," said a visitor from Whitehall to a Butte, Mont., Inter-Mountain reporter. "The Point of Rocks is a rugged promontory that juts out in a bend of the Jefferson river. The Parrot company built a ditch around this point to convey the water to their new plant at Parrot. The ditch at this point has been giving trouble. When the water was turned in from the headwaters of the Jefferson it would flow all right until it reached the Point of Rocks. At that place it would sink into the earth. The company decided to box in the ditch and has already performed a portion of that work.

"A few days ago, however, the ditch gave way again and the water flowed in a steady stream into the mountain side. Mr. Bartlett, who has charge of operations at the new plant, went up to investigate, and near the ditch found a crevice in the rocks into which the water was pouring. The crevice was apparently an old tunnel which had been driven many years ago. Mr. Bartlett, after shutting off the water, decided to explore the old tunnel, and securing water-proof clothing and candles and accompanied by one of his men, he entered it. He was unable to proceed but a short distance, however, for the ground overhead was soft, and had caved in places. The search was temporarily abandoned, but Mr. Bartlet has determined to investigate the matter.

"How did the tunnel come there? Well, that is something nobody out there can explain. It is doubtless of prehistoric origin. Just above the old tunnel there are a number of warm springs. The water in some of the springs is so hot that it will boil an egg in a minute. It is just possible that some ancient race of people dug into the mountain side for the purpose of tapping the springs."

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and gives the little sufferer rest.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine are found in Carter's Little Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

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Shows Mining Regulations, Mining Information, Routes, etc., etc. One of the Leading Features of the Map being the prominence with which the

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The Canadian Contention. The American Contention.

Compiled and prepared from the following authorities: "Ogilvie's Reports and Maps," "Dawson's Reports and Surveys," "Department of the Interior (of the U.S.) Map of Alaska," "Postmaster-General's (of the U.S.) Official Postal Map of Routes," "United States Geodetic Coast Survey."

Price, in Neat Folder, Paper, 50c.; Mounted on Cloth, 75c.; Mounted on Cloth and in Waterproof Cover, $1.00.

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Without doubt the finest yet issued.— Brandon Times.

The Province Publishing Co., Ltd., Lty.

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE RING.

From time immemorial the ring has been surrounded by a peculiar glamor of romance, superstition and fascination to all nations and people, says the Chicago News. From the ruddy red gold rings worn by the gods and dug for them from the earth by the dwarfs or little people down to the nuptial ring of the Virgin Mary and Joseph, which was for ages an object of adoration, these favorite ornaments have played a conspicuous part in almost every noted life. An account of the celebrated rings of the world would perforce be a book of many volumes, and even then not half of the legends, stories and traditions concerning them could be told.

A strange ceremonial was practiced by many of the sovereigns of England, with whom it was the custom to bless and hallow these rings. An illumination was exhibited some years ago by the Archaeological Institute representing Queen Mary performing this rite. The queen is represented as kneeling, with a dish containing the rings on each side of her. After the blessing and other prayers(she took each ring between her hands and carefully rubbed it, after which holy water was cast upon them, and they were anointed with oil and a motto engraved upon them.

The superstitions connected with the marriage ring are probably more varied and numerous than those concerning any other. In France especially they are believed to secure protection against diabolical acts and an indication of the character of the wearer was formed from the finger on which they were worn. Thus an old writer tells us that a ring worn on the forefinger indicates a haughty, bold and overbearing spirit; on the second finger, prudence, dignity and discretion; on the third finegr, love and affection; and on the little finger, a masterful spirit.

The character or virtue of a ring varied according to the precious stones set in it, and at various stages of the world's history the principal gems, one after the other, have held the first place in popular favor. Thus, during Cleopatra's reign, the famous emerald mines of Egypt gave this beautiful jewel the position of first favorite. This queen gave to ambassadors, visitors to her court, etc., rings in which priceless emeralds were set, on which were often engraved portraits of herself, and these rings were believed to insure for the wearer wealth, wisdom and foresight.

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"I had an abscess on one of my legs. It was lanced and never healed. Hospital treatment failed. The next winter I had three abscesses. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon found it was helping me. When I had taken six bottles I was cured." Mrs. Franklin H. Teed, Freeport, Nova Scotia.

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Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

"So that young man wants to marry you?" said Mabel's father.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Do you know how much his salary is?"

"No; but it's an awfully strange coincidence."

"What do you mean?"

"Herbert asked me the very same question about you."—Boston Traveler.

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SS. MARIPOSA sails Thursday, December 9th, at 2 p.m.
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J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery St.
Freight Office, 327 Market St., San Francisco.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co

TIME CARD No. 13.

Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Leave Tacoma ..... 8:00 p.m.
Leave Seattle ..... 10:00 p.m.
Leave Port Townsend ..... 1:00 a.m.
Arrive Seattle ..... 9:45 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 12:45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria ..... 3:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Victoria ..... 8:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend ..... 11:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle ..... 2:15 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive Seattle ..... 1:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma ..... 4:00 p.m.

WALTER OAKES, Superintendent.

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..TO.. Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South

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For all information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address:

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LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul, 8:10 p.m. daily. Famous Northwestern Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartments and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago, 9:30 a.m.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 31, Taking Effect November 18th, 1897.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.
For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock, and for Skidegate on the 1st of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 15th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 29.

To take effect at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 4th, 1897.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	9:00	3:10
Ar. Nanaimo	12:15	6:11
Ar. Wellington	12:40	6:36

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Nanaimo	8:30	3:30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	9:1	3:43
Ar. Victoria	12:07	7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y Co.

Commencing Monday, November 1st, 1897, the

S.S. "CITY of NANAIMO"

W. D. OWEN, Master.

Will sail as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Lv. Victoria.....Monday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Thursday, 8 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Friday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria, station, Store street.

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COAST LINE.....Leaves Seattle 8:15 a.m.
COAST LINE.....Arrives Seattle 6:15 p.m.

For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENS, G.W.A.P.A., Seattle. J. H. ROGERS, Agt., 75 Gov't St.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers CITY OF PUEBLA, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 8 p.m., Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29. Due at SAN FRANCISCO a.m., Nov. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Dec. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Jan. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Feb. 1. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for VICTORIA, B. C., at 9 a.m., Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. Due at VICTORIA, a.m., Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3.

The elegant steamers CORONA and CITY OF TOPEKA leave VICTORIA for Alaska Oct. 27, Nov. 6, 11, 21, 26, Dec. 6, 11, 21, 26, Jan. 5, 10, 20, 25. Due back at VICTORIA Nov. 8, 18, 23, Dec. 3, 8, 18, 23, Jan. 2, 7, 17, 22, Feb. 1, 6.

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12:00 a.m.	Rossland	2:50 p.m.
9:20 a.m.	Nelson	5:25 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

What the Provincial Press is Saying.

(New Denver Ledge.)

Last week we had occasion to comment on the policy of our public men lending their names to further schemes of doubtful probity. Certain of the coast newspapers have taken us to task for venturing to insinuate that the members of the provincial cabinet could be influenced by any motive that is not pure and patriotic in lending their names to Klondike prospectuses, which every mining man would place in the category of spurious schemes.

We would be foremost in defending the name of our public men irrespective of party, but when our representative men besmirch the fair name of the province we are up in arms.

In proof of how the British press regard the matter we have the London Times stating that "men in their position are establishing a bad precedent when they allow their names to be connected with undertakings of this class, however sound they may be." The Pall Mall Gazette quotes the Times and agrees with the sentiments it expresses, and the Westminster Gazette thinks that "premiers and promoters are sinking from bad to worse." The Daily Chronicle, a leading journal, says: "The sooner the prime minister of British Columbia retires from politics and devotes himself entirely to finance the better it will be for the colony and the companies in which he is interested. We think the capital of this last concern, the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, Ltd.) viz., £600,000, including 6,000 objectionable shares of £2 each, is absurdly large. We strongly advise investors and speculators to leave this company alone."

No one knows better than the premier of this province that the people of British Columbia frown on everything tending to create such monopolies of the sources of wealth and production as he is here openly fostering.

(Rossland Miner.)

Because the Miner is opposed to monopolies of all kinds and has the courage of its convictions, it has taken a firm stand against the greed, avarice and unscrupulousness of the C.P.R. The big railway is quite able to take care of itself. But who will guard the interests of the people if the newspapers do not? It is the duty of a newspaper to exercise constant vigilance on behalf of the public weal. If it fails to do so it is guilty of serious breach of confidence with the community in which it is published and its mission at once becomes unworthy of the high regard in which true journalism is justly held. In discountenancing the C.P.R. this journal has deemed it expedient to advocate a railway policy for southern British Columbia that would promote the construction and operation of competing lines. So essential do we believe this condition to be to the prosperity of the country that we have gone to the length of encouraging foreign railways to invade the district in search of business, in spite of the fact that the motto of the Miner is: Canada for the Canadians. We have, however, kept this watchword to the fore as much as possible, and, in so doing, have come out boldly for Canadian enterprise whenever an opportunity presented itself.

The railway and smelting questions have been forced prominently to the front during the past six months, and the policy of the C.P.R. is responsible for it. The failure of that corporation to extend its system to Rossland, its failure to build a smelter at Robson, its failure to supply the Trail smelter with Slocan ores, and its persistency in hauling the high grade silver-lead ores of the district to smelters in the United States, has so upset the stability of mining and smelting operations and commerce generally, that the wave of prosperity that arose to a great height a year ago has very considerably subsided, and a spirit of uneasiness and uncertainty prevades the district. Everyone is on the tiptoe of apprehension, and, in the meantime, the country is not making the progress that its resources and its reputation justify.

There is no denying the fact that the people of Kootenay heaved a deep sigh of relief when they read the news of F. Aug. Heinze's refusal to be bulldozed by the C.P.R., and, in the name of those who are opposed to monopoly, the Miner begs of him to stand firm. He is a man of wonderful resources, and is not only certain to save his Kootenay interests if he maintains his present attitude, but will also earn the ever-lasting gratitude of the public and a golden reward. If, however, he throws up the sponge without being absolutely forced to do so, he can only expect the universal condemnation of the people of Kootenay.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

British Columbia should have even more than an average share of the prosperity in the Dominion during the coming year, and should make great strides in every direction. With a large influx of poulation and capital a great change will come in many of the conditions which have prevailed in the province in the past. In some respects things will approximate more to those which prevail in the east, and merchants and traders will have to adapt themselves to the change if they are not to be left behind by other and more enterprising rivals. It would not be surprising if the very fact of the opportunities which are present in British Columbia should induce excessive competition in some directions The average rate of profits may consequently be reduced, although the larger turns-over may counterbalance the effects of that and leave the net results about the same. Still, it cannot be overlooked that there may be some disturbances and changes in commercial affairs before things become readjusted to the new conditions. The improvement in the lines of communication between this province and the east—such as that which will be effected by the Crow's Nest Pass railway—and the greater importance of the British Columbia market as the result of the large additions to our population, are certain to induce keener competition by eastern firms. One thing is certain, the old style of wholesale business—large profits and long credits—will have to be abandoned, and the direct result of that will be the loosening of connections of long standing and a general redistribution of provincial business.

(Trout Lake Topic.)

Looking over some exchanges the other day the Topic ran across several that had become proprietors of routes to the Klondike. Now, if there is one thing outside of a Liberal advertiser that the Topic is fonder of more than another, it is a "railroad route." It is so easily obtained. All you have to do is to take a map, run your pencil from somewhere to nowhere, name a few rivers and creeks, and the "route" is yours. Well, the Topic purchased a map, and after a short study of it, discovered a "route" that will discount anything that has yet been heard of, both for its simplicity and the ease with which an imaginary railroad can be constructed over it.

First, buy your supplies at Trout Lake City, then have them removed to the Landing over our patent, self-dumping wagon road. Take the steamer from there to Arrowhead, board the train here and after approaching within two miles of Revelstoke sandbag the engineer, collect your outfit and get off (this for the reason that the Revelstoke papers may be using the town as a starting point for a "route" of their own, and the Topic does not wish to buccaneer another paper's privileges). Here you cross the Columbia on the Topic bridge and start in earnest on your journey to the white and chilly Klondike. Keep the river between you and the Big Bend (for their whisky is of the brand Stay-With-Me-Till-You're-Broke), and cross the Canoe river a little below the bridge over which the "Era route" goes. After that you will have to paddle your own canoe, for we have come to the top of our map, and, being broke, can't afford to buy an addition, not even to slake the burning thirst which is consuming us for becoming possessed for a "very own route" to the Klondike. The above directions, while probably having their faults, will, if carried out, be productive of more soul-thrilling excitement than reserved seats at a tender-foot bear hunt or that obtained by watching the lurid features of a Trout Lake poker game.

(New Westminster Columbian.)

In the high court of the common people. (Before Chief Justice Public Opinion). The Queen vs. the premier and the president of the council of British Columbia, charged with "using their official positions to their personal advantage" and in making a "financial scandal" in the money markets of the world, greatly to the discredit and damage and good name of the business interests of the province.

Evidence for the prosecution, which is voluminous, expert and damaging (including conclusive and disinterested testimony from the London Times, Pall Mall Gazette, Westminster Gazette, Daily Chronicle, Money and other London, England, journals of the highest standing), all in.

Defence called on to produce its case. Crief Organ, counsel for accused, speechless, but makes sign an adjournment is desired to prepare case. Adjournment granted for two weeks.

Court resumes. Chief Organ mutely appeals for another fortnight. Adjournment granted.

Court resumes. Chief Organ (tremblingly, but vindivitively—vide Colonist of yesterday): "Your lordship, we can only characterize the frequent newspaper references to Hon. Mr. Turner and others in connection with their private affairs" (Laughter—"Order in court!") "as the most blackguardly exhibition of journalism that has come under our notice." (Sensation).

Jury, without leaving their seats, rise and return verdict of "guilty!"

Chief Justice Public Opinion (addressing the prisoners): "Is the plea of your chief counsel the only thing you have to say why sentence of this court should not be passed upon you?"

Prisoners silently assent.

His lordship—"The sentence of the court is that you be compelled to retire from public life to the cold dungeon of privacy and devote the remainder of your lives to the hard labor of 'attending to your private business affairs.' In consideration of the present inclement season the sentence of the court, in common humanity, will not be carried out until next summer."

To the sheriff—"Mr. Sheriff Electorate, remove the prisoners and see that the sentence of the court is duly executed."

(Themendous applause, which is echoed from the court room all over the country.)

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

The Dunsmuirs have ben allowed to dispose of 10,000,000 tons of coal, rightly the people's heritage, without being asked to pay one cent of taxation, and now that there is a prospect of their being called upon to contribute an odd nickel or two to the public treasury, they are sore distressed. No wonder theyare subsidising government organs here and there throughout the province. The present government could not be improved upon in the opinion of the Dunsmuirs and their myrmidons.

Sir Arthur B. Farwood, Bart., Conservative member of pallament for the south-west division of Lancashire, in a speech at Liverpool on Tuesday, discussing the friction of the other powers towards Great Britain, spoke of the foreign policy of the United States as being difficult to forecast. Speaking broadly, he explained that the United States would be slow to draw the sword in any quarrel excepting with herself, but, at the same time, he added, "her domestic and political divisions are so keen, her politicians are so unscrupulous as to the means used to injure their opponents, and the press is so sensational, that any day the United States might unwillingly and without real intent be found in conflict with some other power. At the bottom of the American heart," he said, "there is regard for England; but their regards are so overloaded with old prejudices that we could not with reasonable certainty calculate on which side of an issue the great American republic might stand."

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

Provincial News.

ROSSLAND.

The people of Slocan City are to celebrate in a benefitting manner the completion of the C.P.R. branch line to that city.

County court will convene in this city on January 11. It is uncertain when the adjourned sitting of the present term will resume. Several cases remain to be disposed of, notably the Kootenay Brewing Company's action, involving the appointment of a receiver.

Excavation has been started for the new skating rink, which will be built on the southwestern corner of Washington street and First avenue. The ground is being levelled off, ready for receiving the water and the side walls of the rink have been commenced.

The Odd Fellows have arranged for their second annual ball. It will be given next Wednesday eveging in Dominion Hall, and as the Odd Fellows balls are assuredly successful, the coming one is sure to be well patronized.

There was a sudden shaking up of the police department yesterday, in consequence of the city's action in taking over the provincial lock-up. It became necessary to appoint a jailer and the two patrolmen of the police department were detailed for that service. They were to relieve each other every fortnight, but the policeman acting as jailer would be required to stay on duty continuously while acting in this double capacity. To this the two patrolmen, Hampton and Powers, objected, that it was too much to keep them on duty continuously. Rather than accept the new order of things, each handed in his resignation, and at a special meeting of the police commissioners held yesterday both were accepted. W. T. Mitchell, late constable at the International, and J. Hobson were elected to succeed them. Mitchell will act as jailer and Hobson as patrolman. The new appointments went into effect last night.—Rossland Miner.

FAIRVIEW.

(Correspondence Midway Advance.)

We hear rumors of a large company coming to the camp to open up a lot of claims. That is what we want. Give us a few more good, reputable mining men and the future of the camp is assured.

As our ignorance about stamp milling is remarkable, we cannot say what the Tin Horn is doing, but hope for good results, as undoubtedly do the stockholders.

We understand the Joe Dandy mill is on its way here. It will be a factor in helping Fairview to become the hub of the mining universe.

There is a merry party of young sons of Britain with us at present. They have congregated here from all parts of the World from Midway to Johannesburg; Patagonia to the north pole. Amongst them are to be found Messrs. Riley, Stewart, Campbell, Grant, Digby, White and Skinner. They are a jolly lot of fellows, and may they stay with Fairview until it becomes the Johannesburg of British Columbia.

Mrs. Lambly, of Osoyoos, presented her husband with a fine baby boy on the morning of the 25th. The little gold commissioner and his mother are both doing well.

I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house if it cost $5 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more.—J. R. Wallace, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the word, and invaluable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The army bill has precedence over all others in the coming session of the British parliament, and the government is preparing to force the measure through before Easter. The increased amounts required will probably exceed any budget surplus which may exist, but there will be no objection, even on the part of the "Little Englanders." The question of raising a larger army for Great Britain is the topic of the hour, and even the bogey of the possibility of an invasion has been raised. All the Conservative and many of the Liberal papers are largely devoted to sketching the possible combinations of the powers against Great Britain, with the view of convincing the public of the necessity of militarism.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1897.

List of Lands and Improvements within the corporation of the City of Victoria, to be sold for Taxes and Costs on the 29th day of December, 1897, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, in pursuance of "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1897," unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes, Interest and Costs due in respect of each Lot in the Schedule hereunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block	Section.	Lands and Improvements.	Assessed Owner.	Registered Owner.	Amount of Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1896, unpaid this 6th November, 1897.	Collector's Commission, and Contingent expenses of sale	Total Amount of Taxes and Costs.
Part 171	25		Land and Imp.	J. H. Seeley	Part W. C. R. Seeley, part W. C. S. Seeley and Emanuel Baria, part J. H. Seeley & E. Baria.	$ 67 35	$ 9 43	$ 76 78
Part 171	25		do do	Mrs. W. C. Seeley		69 00	9 66	78 66
Part 171	25		do	J. H. Seeley & E. Baria.		31 00	4 34	35 34
N. part 406	13		do and Imp.	D. F. Adams	James Porter	108 75	15 22	123 97
E. part 432	W		do do	Mrs C Greenwood	John K. Greenwood	44 25	6 19	50 44
622	L		do do	H. E. Levy	Emanuel Levy	26 25	3 68	29 93
623	L		do do	do	do	26 75	3 68	30 43
634	L		do do	do	do	31 00	4 42	35 42
635	L		do do	do	do	33 00	4 62	37 62
767	O		do do	do	do	28 50	3 99	32 49
S. part 791	10		do do	Mrs. Mary Jamieson	Not registered	22 55	3 15	25 70
867	10		do	John Colbert	John Colbert & Joshua H. Warner.	34 [illegible]	4 82	39 82
872	J		do do	Sam Hoo Tong	San Hop Tong	54 37	7 61	61 98
E ½ 878	J		do do	Lucie Thiebault	Lucie Thiebault	30 65	4 30	34 95
14 of 915 etc	44		do	W. H. Ellis	P. R Brown	13 50	1 89	15 39
5, pt 15 do	44		do	do	do	2 00	28	2 28
6, do do	44		do	W. J. Cline	do	10 0	1 40	11 40
1026	Z		do	J. Bigac	Not registered	39 16	5 56	45 72
1038	Z		do and Imp.	Mrs. Rose Wallace	James Wallace	16 50	2 31	18 81
1046	7		do	Shelton & Fleming	Frank Shelton and Lizzie Fleming	15 25	2 10	17 10
1125	33		do	B. H. John	Bedlington, H. John	16 50	2 31	18 81
1129	32		do and Imp.	do	do	24 75	3 45	28 20
1263	H		do do	John Turner	John Turner	251 00	35 70	286 70
13 of 1337	T		do do	Winnifred Gibson	Winnifred Gibson	31 50	4 41	35 91
1391	46		do do	J. C. Prevost	Andrew D. Laing	42 37	5 93	48 30
1392	46		do	do	do	41 25	5 77	47 02
1503	46		do and Imp.	do	do	43 88	6 14	50 02
1313	44		do	G. A. Keefer	Not registered	39 74	5 56	45 30
1314	44		do	do	do	39 74	5 56	45 30
N. part 1631	32		do	Mrs Ellen Turner	Ellen Turner	6 00	84	6 84
1637	32		do and Imp.	do	do	18 75	2 62	21 37
1633	32		do do	do	do	25 50	3 57	29 07
1634	32		do do	do	do	27 00	3 78	30 78
1637	32		do	do	do	16 50	2 31	18 81
5 of 1707-1711	60	(Map 220)	do	H. M. Dumbleton	Henry M. Dumbleton	21 00	2 94	23 94
6 of 1707-1711	60	do	do	do	do	21 00	2 94	23 94
N. part 1746	60		do	A. J. Smith	Andrew J. Smith	27 00	3 78	30 78
7 of 1777-1781	61		do and Imp.	W. H. Flewin	Wm. Hy. Flewin	20 25	2 83	23 08
1867	63		do	Est. W. C. Seeley	Wm. C. S. Seeley	35 82	5 01	40 83
1872	63		do and Imp.	do	do	45 94	6 43	52 37
Part	3	Beckley Farm.	do	R. R. Bayne	Richard R. Bayne	24 00	3 36	27 36
5	15-16	do	do	W. D. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan	19 16	2 78	22 04
31	20	do	do and Imp.	Fred. McGraw	Frederick McGraw	18 00	2 66	21 65
W ½ 32	20	do	do	do	do	7 65	1 06	8 68
10	21	do	do and Imp.	W. H. Cowper	Wm. Hy. Cowper	51 00	7 14	58 14
11	21	do	do	do	do	48 00	6 72	54 72
12	21	do	do	do	do	65 50	7 77	63 27
6 of 7 9	22	do	do	T. Corsan	Thomas Corsan	11 25	1 57	12 82
2	1	Christ Ch. Tr. est	do	W. H. Ellis	Wm. H. Ellis	24 00	3 36	27 36
11	1	do	do and Imp.	do	do	35 25	4 92	40 17
6	37	Fairfield Estate.	do	J. E. Martin	James Douglas	4 50	63	5 13
22	37	do	do	Richd. Robinson	do	4 12	57	4 69
10	4	19	do	Catherine J. John	Catherine J. John	3 00	42	3 42
	14	68 (Map 261)	do	Est. W. R. Clarke	Wm. R. Clarke	13 21	2 83	16 04
17	5a	68, 74 (Map 260a)	do	A. L. Belyea	Benjamin S. Oddy	2 40	33	2 73
23	3	do	do	do	do	2 40	33	2 73
2	3	74	do	Mrs. Agnes Reid	Agnes Reid	4 77	68	5 45
7	4	74	do	do	do	3 38	47	3 85
33	5	74	do	Julius B. Schultz	Julius B. Schultz	2 10	29	2 39
37	5	74	do	Wm. Farmer	Euphemia Cline	4 48	56	4 61
38	5	74	do	Wm. Moore	do	3 38	47	3 85
39	5	74	do	Dr. L. N. McKechnie	do	3 37	47	3 84
N ½ 6	Regent's park	74	do	do	do	4 75	66	4 41
7 do	do	74	do	J. J. Austin	John J. Austin	4 50	63	5 13
8 do	do	74	do	do	do	16 50	2 31	18 81
19	2 3	74	do	do	do	13 50	1 89	15 39
26	2 3	Fernwood Est.	do	E. G. Anderson	P. W. Patterson & Ed. G. Anderson	1 39	19	1 58
11	13 17 Jos.	do	do and Imp.	J. H. Brownlee	Annie Hind	15 60	2 18	17 10
Part	21-22	do	do	H. Smith	William Wilson	2 75	38	3 13
		do	do and Imp.	P. S. Fenerty, et al	Sarsfield, Joseph, Kate, Anna and John Fenerty	300 00	42 13	343 13
Part	36	do	do	do	do do	89 42	12 53	101 95
16	34	do	do do	John Colbert	Daniel R. Young	17 25	2 41	19 66
N ½ 3	58-59	do	do do	J. J. Austin	J. J. Austin	5 25	73	5 98
32	69	do	do	John Teague	John Teague	5 25	73	5 98
33	69	do	do	do	do	6 00	84	6 84
35	69	do	do	do	do	5 25	73	5 98
37	69	do	do	do	do	5 25	73	5 98
111	69	do	do	do	do	5 25	73	5 98
66	69	do	do	do	do	5 25	73	5 98
18	45-48 &c	25	do	W. Rendall	Wm. Rendall	5 25	73	5 98
74	4o	25	do	Chan Man Cheong	E. B. C. Hanington and Hy. Croft.	2 70	38	3 08
87	do	25	do	W. H. Philpott	Wm. H. Philpott	5 01	70	5 71
31	69-72	Spring Ridge	do and Imp.	G A. McBain	John D. Foreman	6 56	92	7 48
49	69-72	do	do do	C. Farrington	Christopher Farrington	7 50	1 05	8 55
C	5	do	do do	Mrs. M. R. Robbins	Clara O'Haggerty	9 00	1 26	10 26
8	Suburb's	5-acre lots N ½ 7	do and Imp.	Mrs Ellen Turner	Frederick J. Claxton	13 12	1 84	14 96
31	do	do 8	do do	W. J. Cline	Walter J. Cline	21 00	2 94	23 94
18	do	do 19	do do	Thos. Tugwell	Thomas Tugwell	17 25	2 41	19 66
W ½ 36	do	do 19	do	F. H. Curry	Frank H. Curry	5 40	75	6 15
W ½ 59	do	do 19	do	Mrs. John Smith	John Smith	2 70	38	3 08
14	A	Finlayson Est.	do and Imp.	do	do	2 70	38	3 08
9	B	do	do do	Mrs. Kate Wilson	Joseph Wilson	25 50	3 57	29 07
12	B	do	do	T. J. Dearberg	Thomas J. Dearberg	18 00	2 52	20 52
8	E	Work Estate	do	Tong Yue & Co	Charles J. Mulkey	18 00	2 52	20 52
10	E	do	do	H. E. Levy	Emanuel Levy	11 55	1 61	13 16
12	E	do	do	do	do	10 80	1 51	12 31
1	I	do	do and Imp	do	do	12 60	1 68	13 68
2	I	do	do do	do	do	16 50	2 31	18 81
15	O	do	do	N. P. Snowden	Northing P. Snowden	23 25	3 25	26 50
26	O	do	do	do	do	9 00	1 26	10 26
17	1, 7, 8, 9	do (Map 162)	do	Loo Choong Shong & Chow Kai	Royal Agnew	10 50	1 47	11 97
96	7	Hillside Ext. IV	do	Donald Smith	Donald Smith	33 75	4 72	38 45
97	7	do IV	do and Imp.	do	do	13 50	1 86	15 36
128	9	do IV	do do	J. A. Grant	James A. Grant	17 25	2 41	19 66
161	10	do IV	do	James Jeffery	James Jeffery	14 25	1 99	16 24
222	13	do C	do and Imp.	M. L. Winnett	Lydia Winnett	9 75	1 36	11 11
223	13	do C	do do	do	do	7 50	1 05	8 55
6 of 3	7-8	Saanich Ext.	do	Sam Wai	Sam Wai	3 00	42	3 42
10 of 4	7-8	do	do	do	do	5 99	84	6 83
22 of 1	56-57 &c.	29-30 Oaklands	do and Imp.	A. V. Wover	Emanuel Levy, Emanuel J. Selmon, Joshua Davies, Henry Moss	4 23	59	4 82
2 of 2	do	do do	do	G. P. Carter		2 70	38	3 08
1 of 3	do	do do	do	F. J. Julff		2 70	38	3 08
14 of 3	do	do do	do	Est. Geo. Fairbroner		2 70	38	3 08
22 of 3	do	do do	do	C. Farrington	Not registered	52 00	7 28	59 28
	10	do do	do	Thos. Hendo son	Thos. Henderson	4 50	63	5 13
1	1-5	10, Victoria west	do	do	do	4 12	58	4 71
2	1-5	10 do	do	R. Kenny	Emanuel J. Simon	3 37	47	3 84
29	1-6	10 do	do	Robt. Whittly	do	3 38	47	3 85
37	1-6	10 do	do	Edwin R. Bennett	John Fraser	90	12	1 02
1-4 7	8-12	10 do	do	John Fraser	do	3 22	45	3 67
3 4 7	8-12	10 do	do	do	Thomas Turnbull	4 13	58	4 71
8	8-12	10 do	do	Thos. Turnbull	do	4 13	58	4 71
10	8-12	10 do	do	do	Thomas Henderson	2 25	31	2 56
11	8-12	10 do	do	Thos. Henderson	do	5 25	73	5 98
5	13-17	10 do	do	do	George Elvin	5 25	73	5 98
6	13-17	10 do	do	Styles & Banfield	do	9 75	1 37	11 12
25	P	31 do	do	do do	James Birney	7 25	1 06	8 31
25a	F	31 do	do and Imp.	James Birney	do	7 50	1 05	8 55
37	G	31 do	do	Mrs. T. N. Butcher	Thomas N. Butcher	1 50	21	1 71
19 of 1-4 &c.	N	31 do	do	do	do	1 50	21	1 71
27 do	N	31 do	do	T. W. Fletcher	Thomas W. Fletcher	4 88	68	5 56
158	W	31 do	do and Imp.	Mrs. L. M. Boggs	Louisa M. Boggs	7 50	1 05	8 55
183	X	31 do	do	do	do	25 00	3 57	28 57
181	X	31 do	do and Imp.	W. R. Jones	Wilfrid R. Jones	9 75	1 36	11 11
9	Lime Bay.	31 do	do	do	do	2 [illegible]	32	2 57
12	do	31 do	do and Imp.	M. Lefurgy	Beaumont Boggs	2 25	32	2 57
15	1-6	32 do	do	J. M. Morris	Elbridge J. Christie	1 70	23	1 93
16	1-6	32 do	do	Jno. Kinsman	do	1 50	19	1 69
pt 3	11-12	32 do	do	do	Kenneth Cantell and Alexander McKay	7 63	1 07	8 70
pt 4	11-12	32 do	do	McKay & Cantell				
8	18-19 &c.	32 do	do and Imp.					

City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
November 24th, 1897

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by us to sell wines and liquors by retail at the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, to Alex. R. McDonald.

W. T. MARSHALL,
W. S. WEDDLE.

Victoria, 18th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, we intend to apply for a transfer of the license held by the late Charles Pagden, for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises known as the Hall Saloon, Fort street, to W. Harrison and A. W. Barnett, executors of the late William Cowling.

GEORGE JAQUES.
JAMES D. ROBINSON.
Executors of the late C. Pagden.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, situate on Government street, being Nos. 139-143, in the said City.

A. R. McDONALD.

Victoria, B. C., 8th November, 1897.

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MINERS' VOICES LOUD IN PROTEST

Regulations Proposed by the Dominion Government Meet with Disfavor at Dawson.

Full Text of the Resolutions Which Will Be Forwarded to the Federal Authorities.

(E. J. Livernash, in S. F. Examiner.)

Dawson City (Northwest Territory, Dominion of Canada), Sept. 23.—Thos. Fawcett, the gold comissioner of Canada for the Klondike region, has just received from the minister of the interior at Ottawa official notification of the adoption in council of new regulations for the Yukon district, under which 10 and 20 per cent. royalties are to be levied on the output of gold mines. The new laws are not effective until proclaimed in the district to which they apply.

The commissioner was very much distressed, for he recognized the injustice of the new regulations. He will not proclaim them forthwith, for the reason that Major Walsh, who comes to supervise the enforcement of the laws of Canada, is reported to be nearing Dawson, and because official information had arrived to the effect that the objectionable regulations had been rescinded.

Dawson is aflame with indignation. The commissioner received the news yesterday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day an open air mass meeting was held at the suggestion of several of the most important claim holders to consider the situation. Captain George Morgan presided. Temperate but earnest speeches were made, and a committee of five were chosen to draft a memorial directing the attention of the Canadian government to the unfairness of the new regulations.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Frederick Hutchinson, Alexander McDonald, T. H. Mallory, Frank Conrad and Henry Tibbets, all Canadians, was chosen by the crowd, and these men may be said to represent fairly the best class of solid miners.

The committee held a lengthy conference on the 23rd and a preamble and resolutions were adopted covering the situation. This plea of the Yukon miners for fair treatment from Canada is addressed to the government, and runs as follows:

Miners' Appeal To the Dominion.

"Whereas, it is reported that the Dominion of Canada has so amended the mining regulations governing the placers of the Yukon district of the Northwest Territories that heavy royalties are to be imposed, based on the output of the gold fields, and that creek and river claims are to be limited in length to 100 feet, rather than 500 feet, as heretofore, and that every alternate claim is to be reserved from entry; now, therefore, by the miners of the Yukon district in solemn mass meeting assembled, be it

"Resolved, that in what we are about to say we are animated by respect for the government of this Dominion and a profound faith in the justice of the people of Canada and their representatives. We believe that a plain statement of the conditions surrounding us will be given earnest consideration; and for that we may be appealing for justice when justice has been granted, we have this to suggest: That we are so cut off from speedy communication with Ottawa and so uncertain as to the trustworthiness of such unofficial information as filters to us that we are as men groping in the dark, yet cannot rest in silence while there is a probability that the laws affecting us are changed or changing and subject to alteration without our knowledge.

"Resolved, that if this Dominion has imposed heavy royalties, cut the size of bottom claims and reserved every alternate claim from the pick and shovel of the prospector, or if this Dominion is seriously considering proposals to make changes of such scope, we believe it is because the officials of Canada have been misinformed as to the conditions prevailing in the gold fields of the Yukon; and, therefore, we respectfully represent as true these propositions:

Inaccurate Reports Concerning Klondike

"First—Grossly inaccurate reports have been published through the newspapers of Canada and the United States concerning the placers of the Klondike and Indian districts of the Yukon district. Men of this district who have gone hence to the centres of population in this Dominion and the United States are quoted by the press as authority for statements wholly false or grossly misleading. The impression has been given, apparently, that enormously rich claims are the rule and that gold may be mined with profit now almost anywhere in the vast region about the village of Dawson. That impression is not justified.

"Second—Of the 1,800 claims thus far recorded, not more than two score have been demonstrated to be remarkably rich. The others are either moderately rich, local conditions considered, or practically unknown quantities—most of them are unknown quantities. The indications are favorable to a fair profit for the claim owners if no royalties be imposed; there is no certainty that a considerable percentage of the claims would be profitable if heavily taxed.

"Third—The remarkably rich claims lie on Bonanza creek and its tributaries. These streams, whose waters go into the Klondike, are small, and the claims believed to have value have been granted by Canada to the miners who are working them. Possibly they cannot constitutionally be taxed 10 or 20 per cent. as royalty now that the government and the claim owners have contracted on another basis from year to year, and certainly they cannot be taxed so during the current year, for which the claim owners possess written leases. Within two years their riches can be exhausted, and it is possible that within the terms of the leases now issued some of the richest will be left barren, or nearly so. Therefore, so far as men can know now, with the other stream-valleys of the Yukon almost unknown, save for the more or less credible reports of occasional prospectors, any heavy tax imposed on mines would have these effects:

Pernicious Effects of Heavy Royalties.

"(a). If the government cannot vary in essence the character of its contract with the subject, then the holders of the claims known to be rich will be exempted from the bearing of heavy royalties, and these royalties will fall as a weight on claims not yet granted, discouraging development, with the likelihood from indications that such other claims will be less rich than those that inspired the high taxation.

"(b). If the government can so vary its contract, claim owners who exhaust the wealth of the mines before the expiration of leases now granted will escape and the burden will fall unequally.

"(c). The less rich mines might not be worth working at all.

"(d). The royalty might, accordingly, prove prohibitive, and in the case of the less successful (who are, in all likelihood, as twenty to one in comparison with those who have fairly rich claims), it might be an injustice the most cruel government would not knowingly practice, further embarrassing the less fortunate miner.

"Fourth—The wages rates are high and supplies costly. Ordinary laborers command $1.50 the hour; flour costs $12 to $16 the hundred weight; bacon costs 50 cents the pound; good grade blankets cost $25 apiece, and other supplies are proportionately expensive. It is difficult and at times impossible to buy supplies at all, and famine conditions threaten in this very region every winter and shortage is the rule. In consequence, not many of the mines of this district, even in the great stream-valleys of the Bonanza and its branches, yield much beyond expenses at present, and many that have been well prospected are not rich enough to justify the claim owners in employing assistant workers. The operating of mines is further hampered by severe climatic conditions. These lead to the need of thawing the frozen gravel before it can be shoveled, and the ground is frozen all the year. During the long cold season, extending from early October to June, wood fires must be burned in the drifts, and during the warm season the sun cannot always freethe gravel from its fetters, though pits are so dug as to give the rays the fullest opportunity.

"Fifth—There are no roads in all this district, and never were miners more handicapped in moving to and fro from mines than are we of the Yukon. For transporting supplies we are obliged to pay 30 cents a pound for a journey of fifteen miles, and more proportionately for further distances, and this because of the deep, wet moss and the miles of mud and tangled brush through which men must struggle, packs on back.

"Sixth—This is a land of tremendous solitudes and marvellous wildness. It appears to be a land of immense promise for the prospector, but appearances may be deceptive. There is practically nothing known of it beyond a radius of fifty miles from Dawson, and not much beyond a radius of twenty miles. It is outside the range of language to picture the difficulties that beset the explorer here who goes forth with pick, shovel and gold pan to search for gold. Only strong men are equal to the task, and only men of great courage and perseverance can press far. If Canada place a heavy hand on the prospectors, already almost frenzied with toil and privation, prospecting in Canadian territory will be abandoned by the majority, and prospectors will turn toward the Alaskan gold fields, wherethere are prospects not much less encouraging than those of these territories, and where the terms imposed by the government, if more loose, are nevertheless not burdensime. This is not a threat, it is a condition. We are too respectful of Canada and too grateful for benefits conferred to set forth anything save by way of informing the government of the situation as we see it here.

"(a). Should the government fail to cooperate with the claim holders, the having only 100 feet, and that between government claims, would be an affliction in that miner-like provision could not be made for the most profitable working of the central claim. Nor could a number of miners co-operate for the joint working of consecutive claims.

Capital Might Crowd the Miner.

"(b). Should the government, on the other hand, sell the claims bounding the claim located, and this after the prospector's labor had given market value to these adjoining claims, it might well be that the miner would be crowded to the wall by capital; for, whereas, with every claim open to entry, the successful prospector could give friendly individuals the benefit of his discovery and so surround himself with neighbors to his liking, or at least gain the advantage that comes of absence of favoritism to capital, human affairs being so organized that capital would have the advantage in bidding for the properties held by the crown and this without any fault of the government in the course of sales.

"Resolved, That we have kept from view the hunger and the cold, the heartache and the weariness we have endured and are enduring in this desolate region to which we were bidden by Canada. We came into the wilderness, led on by the fair laws and promising stream-valleys and mountains of these far-reaching territories; and we have made for ourselves the huts we dwell in, the trails we traverse and the rude implements wherewith we toil. Shall Canada, now that we look up and breathe again, still amidst conditions of rigor and uncertainty, reach out unkindly and vary in essence the laws that brought us hither, take from us an unreasonable portion of that for which we have suffered, and impose on the daring and earnest men who are toiling as prospectors in a land of eternal ice, regulations ungenerous and perhaps prohibitive of quest for undiscovered treasure? We appeal to Canada to pause; we ask her that she send into the midst of us a commission that shall report to her the facts as they are before the last word is said as to the government of the Yukon placers."

The members of the committee were unanimously in favor of the resolutions and agreed to report them to the mass meeting.

After deciding upon their report they arranged to be informed of the wishes of the gold commissioner. Mr. Fawcett advised that no memorial be dispatched to Ottawa until after the arrival in Dawson of Major Walsh, in that the major might be commissioned to report on the requirements and resources of the district and might be persuaded to indorse the resolutions framed by the committee.

At 7 o'clock to-night the opera house was filled with the best men of the Klondike. Captain Morgan called the meeting to order and the committee signified its readiness to report, but suggested the counsel of the gold commissioner. It was speedily determined to await the advent of Major Walsh. The committee was given further time in which to report and was directed to confer with Major Walsh as soon as possible and to call a meeting of the men of the district for a time when he could be present. Then the miners' gathering dispersed. It was large, orderly and dignified. Deep earnestness and more moderation than might have been expected were the strong characteristics observed.

Hopeful That Canada Will Be Just.

The moderation is due to the conviction that if Canada has not repealed the new regulations she will repeal them when she understands them to be, as they doubtless are, unjust. If their faith is misplaced there will be firm resistance of the outrageous taxation and speedy abondonment of most of the prospecting. There will be bloodshed, too.

Those who credit the unofficial report that the odious regulations have been withdrawn, and who believe that official notification to that effect is on the way to Dawson, fear that Canada will not suffer the old regulations to stand. Radical amendment is anticipated, and in the direction of increased taxation and reservation of claims. Therefore even they are muttering.

The news has set the miners to casting willing glances toward Alaska. There are good opportunities near Circle City, along the American end of the Forty-Mile, on the Tanana, and in other districts already more or less familiar to most of the men in and about Dawson. Let Canada be a bit careless of the equities and she may have to wait a while to have her solitudes explored.

Cutting the Wages of Laborers.

Nearly every heavy mine owner of Bonanza and El Dorado has signed an agreement binding the signers to pay not to exceed $1 per hour during the winter drifting. That means $6 a day instead of $10 for winter work. The mine owner provides cabin or tent for the laborer, but the workman has to provide fuel, food and clothing for himself. The camp is muttering against this reduction, and the Berry brothers, who led the movement for a cut, are bitterly denounced by men who expect to be obliged to work for wages. There is talk of organizing a miners' union to resist the mine owners, but it seems unlikely that the talk stage will be passed. Fully a score of men left for Circle City within the last four days, in consequence of the agreement. They can earn $1 per hour in American diggings, they declare, and can get food and clothing more readily than in Dawson, now that Circle City is almost depopulated.

Meanwhile, with wages going down, prices are going up. Interest ranges from 5 to 12 per cent. a month, gilt-edge mines as security. Prices are higher than the figures carry them, moreover, if one pays in gold dust. Of every hundred dollars in dust fifteen to thirty per cent. is filched on small purchases. The weigher who weighs honestly is somewhere on the trail. Men who come to the Yukon should bring gold, currency or letters of credit ceiling for something better than dust. There is room for a big bank. The trading companies are paying only $15 an ounce for gold dust, irrespective of fineness, or $17 "in trade." Some of the dust may run below $15, but the average is very much more than that.

Two stampedes since my last special—one to Eureka creek, a tributary of Indian river; the other to All-Gold creek, an affluent of the Klondike. All-Gold creek lies a few miles beyond Too-Much-Gold; Eureka puts into the Indian beyond Dominion. A half dozen men who went to Eureka a full week ago are wandering in the woods. They are believed to be lost and may never be seen again. The reports from the stakers indicate that no prospecting was done beyond panning a little surface gravel, and nothing better than "color" is reliably reported.

Claims to Have Found a Quartz Ledge.

Fred Bruseth, of No. 11, El Dorado, one of the most responsible mine owners of the Klondike, is authority for the statement that a ledge of quartz bearing free gold in pay quantity has been discovered in this district. He declares that he has seen specimens and knows more than he is free to tell as to the situation of the ledge, I do not know from whom he gained the information. He declines to say.

Good looking quartz was brought in to-day from Victoria creek, a tributary of Bonanza, entering that stream on the same side as El Dorado, but above the junction of El Dorado and Bonanza. It is reported to have come from a ledge of gold bearing quartz discovered yesterday in the canyon of the Victoria.

Charles Houser has arrived from Stewart river, where he has been prospecting for gold during the last fifteen months. He went 200 miles up the Stewart and turned in Mayo creek. Twelve miles up the Mayo he sunk a shaft to bedrock—the first bedrock shaft ever sunk on the Stewart, so far as known. No gold was found in gravel or on bedrock, so the bold prospector built a raft and made the run to Dawson, where he will winter. In the spring he will resume work on the Stewart. Only twenty-five men have been prospecting on that stream and its tributaries this season, Mr. Houser reports, and of these not one has sunk a shaft to any considerable depth.

Dawson is growing less picturesque. The better men are going into winter quarters in the diggings, and the floating population, apart from the newcomers, is sifting to a degree of coarseness that is odious. Gold is not so common a quantity as the weeks drift by; but whiskey continues 50 cents the glass and drunkenness is from end to end of Front street. Pete the Pig has not been sober for two months. The gamblers are not doing a tenth of the business they were a month ago, and meanness is creeping into some of the games.

While there is coarseness, there is no crime. The coarseness is the expression of ignorance soaked in alcohol. The hearts of the men in the Yukon are not corrupt. It is too early for the scum of the camps of other regions and the sodden viciousness of the slums of great cities to have made their way to the Klondike.

THE LION'S PETITION.

Sultan Muley Abderrahman of Morocco was very fond of wild animals and had coolness of nerve in dealing with them, says the Youth's Companion. He was one day passing through the court of the palace mounted on a magnificent white charger, when a lion which he had been in the habit of caressing sprang up the side of the horse and placed his paws upon the sultan's knee.

The horse, wild with fear, snorted and reared, and the sultan held him in with a firm hand. Those who saw him say that he was not in the least disturbed. He put his hand on the lion's head and stroked it. Then he turned to the chief officer of the court and asked:

"How many pounds of meat are given to this lion daily?"

The officer told him the quantity.

"Let the lion have ten more pounds," said his majesty, and the beast, as if an actual petition had been granted, withdrew from the horse's side and lay down again, quite pacified.

"These animals," said the master of the horse, "understand what is spoken, although they have not the power of speech to tell what they want."

"Mashallah!" gravely responded another.

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